THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1864. [PRICE THREE

The Political Campaign.

SUMMARY OF THE RESULT.

Election of Lincoln and Johnson Conceded on All Hands.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The *Tribune* claims New England, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas, for Lincoln—grand total, 192 electoral votes, independent of the Pacific States, which, it says, have probably chosen 11 Lincoln Electors. It claims over 10,000 majority in this State, and that members of Congress enough have been gained in the Union to secure the requisite two-thirds vote in the House for the prohibition of slavery by a Constitutional amendment. It makes the New York delegation stand 22 Union to 9 Democrats.

The *World* conceded Lincoln's election, claiming New York, Kentucky, New Jersey, and Missouri for McClellan, with Pennsylvania, Delaware, Oregon, California, and Nevada in doubt, but most likely for Lincoln.

The *Times* claims 133 votes for Lincoln, with the probability of all the rest, except Kentucky Missouri, and possibly New Jersey.

News from Sherman.

HE RETURNS TO ATLANTA.

General Thomas with Two Corps to Take Care of Hood.

SHERMAN DESTROYS THE RAILROAD FROM CHATTANOOGA.

ATLANTA BURNED.

He is Marching Direct on Charleston, South Carolina.

CINCINNATI, November 9.—The Indianapolis *Journal* says that officers from Chattanooga report that General Sherman returned to Atlanta early last week, with five corps of his army, leaving two corps in Tennessee, under General Thomas, to watch Hood.

He destroyed the railroad from Chattanooga, and is sending the iron to the former place. Atlanta was burned, and Sherman is now marching directly for Charleston, South Carolina.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

News More and More Favorable.

NO NEW LOAN UNTIL AFTER MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 8.—News comes in better and better.

It is considered certain that the Secretary of the Treasury will not put a new loan on the market till after Congress comes together.

Gen. Sheridan's Army

THE REBELS TO TAKE THE OFFENSIVE.

EWELL SUPERSEDES EARLY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The *Herald's* despatch from Sheridan's army, dated the 8th, states that Sheridan has received information that the Rebels intend immediately to assume the offensive. Ewell has superseded Early.

Newspaper Accounts.

THE REBELS TO ASSUME THE OFFENSIVE.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, November 8.—General Sheridan has received information that the Rebels intend to assume the offensive. General Ewell has superseded General Early in command of the Rebel troops in the valley.

Yesterday Fitzhugh Lee's Division of Cavalry was at Wardensville, at Cacapon river. Imboden was also reported there. The Rebel force at this point was over five thousand strong. Moseby has been reinforced by a regiment of Virginia cavalry, and was yesterday at Berryville.

A RAID EXPECTED.

A raid is expected on Winchester, or on the line of General Sheridan's communications. The Rebel movements have been already countermanded. The cavalry moved this morning. To-day a force from General Kelley's command successfully attacked a Rebel force that was moving towards Moorfield. A general engagement is now looked for in a day or two. There is much indicating that the Rebels will attempt to flank General Sheridan in his position at Cedar creek. Early has gone to Richmond.—*New York Herald.*

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF GENERAL McCLELLAN.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 9.—It is understood that General McClellan has placed his resignation in the hands of the War Department. It was held back by his friends until after the election. I have no means of confirming this report at present. It is probably true.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DESPATCH.]

RESIGNATION OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

NEW YORK, November 9.—A special despatch from Washington states that General McClellan sent in his resignation to the Secretary of War last evening.

The Steamship "Africa."

ST. JOHNS, N. F., November 8.—The Spanish barque *Jenna* reports that she saw the steamship *Africa* at 8 o'clock on Monday morning. The weather was very clear. She probably passed the Cape about twenty-five miles off. The *Africa* is due at Halifax on Wednesday morning. Her dates are to the 29th of October from Liverpool, and 30th from Queenstown.

Railroad Accident—No Lives Lost.

HAVRE DE GRACE, November 8.—An unfortunate railroad accident occurred at Perryville last night. The through freight train from Philadelphia, owing to the engineer on the train approaching the steam ferry-boat at too high a rate of speed, collided with the engine and four cars which were standing on the steamer, precipitating both engines and seven cars into the river, among which were three loaded cars of the Adams' Express Company. No lives are known to be lost. No detention to travel will ensue if the tides keep ordinarily full to allow the boat to pass over the obstructions. The engines were new, and very valuable, one of them the heaviest used on the road.

THIRD EDITION

"The Voice of the People is the Voice of God."

GREAT VICTORY!!

FURTHER ELECTION RETURNS.

UNION TRIUMPH COMPLETE

One State for McClellan.

RESIGNATION OF THE GENERAL.

HEAVY UNION GAINS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

"LIBERTAS TRIUMPHANS."

Speculations of the Public Press.

THE CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

A Two-Thirds Union Majority.

THE COPPERHEADS COMPLETELY CRUSHED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Corrected Majorities as far as Received.

COUNTIES.	MAJORITIES.		GAIN SINCE OCTOBER.	
	Union.	Democratic	Union.	Democratic
Adams	....	500	....	90
Allegheny	8,000	....	1,500	....
Armstrong	....	....	....	....
Bayer	....	....	....	....
Bedford	....	800	50	....
Berks	....	6,000	....	115
Blair	400	....	100	....
Bradford	3,000	....	423	....
Bucks	....	900	93	....
Butler	....	....	....	....
Cambria	....	....	....	....
Cameron	....	....	....	....
Carbon	....	500	200	....
Centre	....	....	....	....
Chester	2,500	....	700	....
Clarion	....	....	....	....
Clearfield	....	....	....	....
Clinton	....	....	....	....
Columbia	....	....	....	....
Crawford	....	....	....	....
Cumberland	....	270	....	346
Dauphin	1,400	....	500	....
Delaware	1,600	....	62	....
Elk	....	....	....	....
Erie	....	....	....	....
Fayette	....	....	....	....
Forest	....	....	....	....
Franklin	....	225	65	....
Fulton	....	....	....	....
Greene	....	....	....	....
Huntingdon	600	....	156	....
Indiana	....	....	....	....
Jefferson	....	....	....	....
Juniata	....	....	....	....
Lancaster	5,000	....	1,435	....
Lawrence	....	....	....	....
Lebanon	300	....	85	....
Lehigh	....	2,000	....	....
Luzerne	....	....	....	....
Lycoming	....	....	....	....
M'Kean	....	....	....	....
Mercer	....	....	....	....
Mifflin	....	100	....	140
Monroe	....	....	....	....
Montgomery	....	....	....	....
Montour	....	....	....	....
Northampton	....	2,000	....	600
Northumberland	....	....	....	....
Perry	....	800	....	200
Philadelphia	9,000	....	1,000	....
Pike	....	....	....	....
Potter	....	....	....	....
Schuylkill	1,500	....	....	600
Snyder	....	....	....	....
Somerset	....	....	....	....
Sullivan	....	....	....	....
Susquehanna	....	....	....	....
Tioga	....	....	....	....
Union	....	....	....	....
Venango	....	....	....	....
Warren	....	....	....	....
Washington	....	....	....	....
Wayne	....	....	....	....
Westmoreland	....	....	....	....
Wyoming	....	....	....	....
York	....	100	....	828
Totals	....	....	....	....

LATEST ELECTION RETURNS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BLAIRSVILLE, November 9.—This borough gives Lincoln and Johnson 116, and McClellan 62; a Union majority of 54. A gain of 3.

Berrell township gives a Union majority of 33. A gain of 2.

Fulton county gives about 225 Democratic majority. Union gain 65.

Lebanon gives 900 Union majority. A gain of 34.

EASTON, November 9.—Northampton county gives a Democratic gain of about 400.

NEW JERSEY.

CAPE MAY, November 9.—Cape May county gives Lincoln 206 majority. Starr (Union) has 197 for Congress. Were (Union) for the State Senate, 173 majority; and Bagvey (Union) 201 majority for the Assembly.

Burlington county—Little Egg Harbor, 234 Union majority; Washington township, 75 Union; Bass River township, 48 Democratic.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

First District, John F. Starr, Republican.
Second District, Governor Newell, Republican.
Third District, C. Sligreaves, Democrat.
Fourth District, Theodore Little, Republican.
Fifth District, E. R. V. Wright, Democrat.

RECAPITULATION.

Democrats, 2; Republicans, 3. Total, 5.

The following corrected have been received:—
Cape May, 210 Union majority.
Cumberland, 630 Union majority.
Salem, 68 Union Majority.
Gloucester, 500 Union majority.
Camden, 500 Union majority.
Burlington, 700 Union majority.
Hunterdon, 1700 Democratic majority.

The New Jersey Legislature stands at present thus:—
Senate—Union, 7; Democrats, 15.
House—Union, 20; Democrats, 40.

As far as heard from the next Legislature will stand:—
Senate—One Union gain.
House—Union, 29; Democrats, 31. A gain of one member of the House in the districts to hear from will make the House a tie.

This is important, as an election for United States Senator, in place of Hon. Mr. Ten Eyck, takes place in next January.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, November 9.—The returns from Kent county show Democratic gains over 1862, while in Sussex there are Union gains. The State is not considered as very doubtful.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

N. B. Smithers, Republican.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The majority of Brooks, in the Eighth Congressional District, is reported at 156.

STATE OFFICERS ELECTED.

Governor, R. E. Fenton, Republican.
Lieut.-Governor, T. G. Alvord, Republican.
Canal Commissioner, F. A. Alberger, Rep.
Inspector of Prisons, D. P. Forrest, Rep.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS PROBABLY ELECTED.

First District, Stephen Talmadge, Democrat.
Second District, Fernando Wood, Democrat.
Third District, James Brumphrey, Republican.
Fourth District, Moses Jones, Democrat.
Fifth District, Nelson Taylor, Democrat.
Sixth District, Henry J. Raymond, Republican.
Seventh District, J. W. Chamler, Democrat.
Eighth District, Wm. E. Dodge, Republican.
Ninth District, Wm. A. Darling, Republican.
Tenth District, Wm. Radford, Democrat.
Eleventh District, Chas. H. Winfield, Dem.
Twelfth District, John H. Ketchum, Repub.
Thirteenth District, J. N. Hubbell, Democrat.
Fourteenth District, Chas. Hoogwerf, Dem.
Fifteenth District, Orlando Kellogg, Repub.
Seventeenth District, C. T. Hutchins, Repub.
Eighteenth District, J. M. Marvin, Republican.
Nineteenth District, Ebenezer Stiegle, Dem.
Twentieth District, Addison H. Laflin, Repub.
Twenty-first District, Roscoe Conkling, Repub.
Twenty-second District, S. F. Holmes, Repub.
Twenty-third District, T. F. Davis, Repub.
Twenty-fourth District, T. M. Pomeroy, Rep.
Twenty-fifth District, Daniel Morris, Rep.
Twenty-sixth District, Giles W. Hotchkiss, Rep.
Twenty-seventh District, Hamilton Ward, Rep.
Twenty-eighth District, Roswell Hart, Rep.
Twenty-ninth District, Burt Van Horn, Rep.
Thirtieth District, James M. Humphrey, Dem.
Thirty-first District, Henry Van Aernam, Rep.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans, 20; Democrats, 11. Total, 31.

MAINE.

PORTLAND, November 9.—111 towns give Lincoln 29,790 and McClellan 17,075, showing a Union gain of 744 on the September election. The same proportion throughout the State will give Lincoln about 18,000 majority.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, November 9.—The returns from all the towns in the State, except Block Island, show a majority for Lincoln of 5011. The soldiers' vote will increase it.

MASSACHUSETTS.

This State gives Lincoln and Johnson 50,000 majority.

STATE TICKET ELECTED.

Governor, John A. Andrew, Republican.
Lieutenant-Governor, Joel Hayden, Rep.
Secretary of State, Oliver Warner, Republican.
Auditor, Levi Reed, Republican.
Attorney-General, Chester L. Reed, Rep.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

First District, Thomas D. Eliot, Republican.
Second District, Oakes Ames, Republican.
Third District, Alex. H. Rice, Republican.
Fourth District, Saml. Hooper, Republican.
Fifth District, John B. Alley, Republican.
Sixth District, D. W. Gooch, Republican.
Seventh District, Gen. S. Boutwell, Republican.
Eighth District, J. D. Baldwin, Republican.
Ninth District, W. L. Washburn, Republican.
Tenth District, H. L. Dawes, Republican.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans, 10.

MARYLAND.

The Union majority on the home vote will be nearly 4000.

STATE OFFICERS ELECTED.

Governor, Thomas Swann, Republican.
Lieutenant-Governor, C. C. Fox, Republican.
Comptroller, R. J. Jump, Republican.
Attorney-General, A. Randall, Republican.
Judge of Court of Appeals, D. Weisel, Rep.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

First District, J. A. J. Cresswell, Republican.
Third District, Edwin H. Webster, Republican.
Third District, Charles E. Phelps, Republican.
Fourth District, Frank Thomas, Republican.
Fifth District, Benjamin G. Harris, Democrat.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans, 4; Democrats, 1. Total, 5.

KANSAS.

STATE TICKET PROBABLY ELECTED.

Governor, Solon O. Thatcher, Republican.
Lieutenant-Governor, John S. Ingalls, Rep.
Secretary of State, William R. Saunders, Rep.
Auditor, Asa Hairgrove, Republican.
Attorney-General, Hiram Griswold, Rep.
Assistant Judge Supreme Court, Samuel A. Kingman, Republican.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Albert L. Lee, Republican.

MISSOURI.

STATE OFFICERS PROBABLY ELECTED.

Governor, Thomas L. Price, Democrat.
Lieutenant Governor, Luke W. Bemis, Dem.
Secretary of State, James M. Perry, Democrat.
Auditor, Chas. C. Rogers, Democrat.
Treasurer, Geo. C. Bingham, Democrat.
Register of Lands, W. P. Hidings, Democrat.
Attorney-General, Abe M. Woodfolk, Democrat.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS PROBABLY ELECTED.

First District, John Hogan, Democrat.
Second District, Henry T. Blow, Republican.
Third District, Sample Orr, Democrat.
Fourth District, Samuel H. Boyd, Republican.
Fifth District, J. W. McClurg, Republican.
Sixth District, —— ——, Democrat.
Seventh District, Benj. F. Loan, Republican.
Eighth District, John W. Glover, Democrat.
Ninth District, Odon Guitar, Democrat.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans, 4; Democrats, 5. Total, 9.

IOWA.

STATE OFFICERS ELECTED.

Secretary of State, James Wright, Republican.
Auditor, John A. Elliott, Republican.
Attorney-General, Isaac L. Allen, Republican.
Judge Supreme Court, C. C. Cole, Republican.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

First District, James F. Wilson, Republican.
Second District, Hiram Price, Republican.
Third District, Wm. B. Allison, Republican.
Fourth District, Jos. B. Grinnell, Republican.
Fifth District, John A. Kasson, Republican.
Sixth District, A. W. Hubbard, Republican.

Republicans, 6.

MICHIGAN.

This State has given Lincoln and Johnson over 15,000 majority.

STATE OFFICERS ELECTED.

Governor, Henry H. Crapo, Republican.
Lieutenant-Governor, E. O. Grosvenor, Republican.
Secretary of State, Jas. S. Porter, Republican.
Auditor, Emil Annese, Republican.
Attorney-General, Albert Williams, Republican.
Justice Supreme Court, Thomas M. Cooley, Republican.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS PROBABLY ELECTED.

First District, F. C. Beaman, Republican.
Second District, Charles Upson, Republican.
Third District, John W. Longyear, Republican.
Fourth District, Thos. W. Ferry, Republican.
Fifth District, Augustus C. Baldwin, Democrat.
Sixth District, William Willard, Democrat.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans, 4; Democrats, 2. Total, 6.

CALIFORNIA.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS PROBABLY ELECTED.

First District, D. C. McRuer, Republican.
Second District, W. Higby, Republican.
Third District, J. Temple, Democrat.

RECAPITULATION.

Republican, 2; Democrat, 1. Total, 3.

MINNESOTA.

STATE TICKET ELECTED.

Ch. Jus. Sup. Court, Thomas Wilson, Rep.
Associates, S. J. R. McMillan, Republican.
John M. Berry, Republican.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

First District, W. Windom, Republican.
Second District, Ignatius Donnelly, Rep.

WISCONSIN.

STATE TICKET ELECTED.

State Superintendent, John G. McMynn, Rep.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS PROBABLY ELECTED.

First District, John W. Cay, Democrat.
Second District, I. C. Sloan, Republican.
Third District, Amasa Cobb, Republican.
Fourth District, Charles A. Eldridge, Dem.
Fifth District, Gabriel Bouck, Democrat.
Sixth District, W. C. McIndoe, Republican.

RECAPITULATION.

Democrats, 3; Republicans, 3. Total, 6.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, November 9.—The city gives Lincoln 1317, McClellan 25.

The Republican ticket is elected by a very large majority. The election passed off quietly.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, November 9.—Lincoln's majority in all but 11 towns is 2294.

NORWICH, November 9.—To Colonel Robert H. Carson, State Military Agent, Philadelphia:—Connecticut gives 2000 majority for Mr. Lincoln.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, November 9.—The election was the most quiet known for years. The *Union Press*, Lincoln's county, estimates McClellan's majority in Kentucky at 15,000 to 20,000. The *Journal*, Democratic, claims 25,000 majority for McClellan. The returns are meagre, and the figures cannot be relied upon as correct. It is almost impossible to form a decided conclusion.

The military situation at Chattanooga is unchanged.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, November 9.—The vote of 172 towns gives Lincoln 25,784, McClellan 21,087. This insures a handsome Union majority on the home vote.

THE NEW CONGRESS.

Names of Members Elect so Far as Known.

1—[illegible]	Rep	1—Stephen Talmadge	Dem
2—W. Radford	Dem	2—John Morrissey	Dem
3—[illegible]	Rep	3—Fernando Wood	Dem
4—[illegible]	Rep	4—Moses Jones	Dem
5—[illegible]	Rep	5—Nelson Taylor	Dem
6—[illegible]	Rep	6—Henry J. Raymond	Rep
1—Wm. E. Dodge	Dem	7—J. W. Chamler	Dem
2—[illegible]	Rep	8—Wm. E. Dodge	Rep
3—Ralph Hill	Rep	9—Wm. A. Darling	Rep
4—[illegible]	Rep	10—Wm. Radford	Dem
5—[illegible]	Rep	11—Chas. H. Winfield	Dem
6—[illegible]	Rep	12—Chas. Hoogwerf	Dem
7—[illegible]	Rep	13—Orlando Kellogg	Rep
8—[illegible]	Rep	14—Calvin T. Hutchins	Rep
9—[illegible]	Rep	15—Jas. M. Marvin	Rep
10—[illegible]	Rep	16—Ebenezer Stiegle	Dem
11—[illegible]	Rep	17—Addison H. Laflin	Rep
1—John Hogan	Dem	18—Roscoe Conkling	Rep
2—[illegible]	Rep	19—S. F. Holmes	Rep
3—[illegible]	Rep	20—Thomas T. Davis	Rep
4—[illegible]	Rep	21—Francis Kernan	Dem
5—[illegible]	Dem	22—Giles W. Hotchkiss	Rep
6—[illegible]	Dem	23—Hamilton Ward	Rep
7—[illegible]	Dem	24—T. M. Pomeroy	Rep
8—[illegible]	Rep	25—Daniel Morris	Rep
9—[illegible]	Rep	26—Giles W. Hotchkiss	Rep
10—[illegible]	Rep	27—Hamilton Ward	Rep
11—[illegible]	Rep	28—Roswell Hart	Rep
12—[illegible]	Dem	29—Burt Van Horn	Rep
13—[illegible]	Dem	30—J. M. Humphrey	Dem
14—[illegible]	Dem	31—H. Van Aernam	Rep

SENATE.

1—James F. Wilson	Rep	1—Thomas Fitch	Rep
2—Hiram Price	Rep	2—Reuben Fletcher	Rep
3—Wm B. Allison	Rep	3—S. S. Hayes	Rep
4—Josiah Hallowell	Rep	4—Robert C. Spence	Rep
5—John A. Kasson	Rep	5—Wm Lawrence	Rep
6—A. W. Hubbard	Rep	6—C. C. Le Blond	Dem
7—[illegible]	Rep	7—R. W. Lamb	Rep
Albert L. Lee, Anti-Lane		8—Saml Shellabarger	Rep
SENATE.		9—James M. Haskell	Rep
1—John Lynch	Rep	10—R. P. Buckland	Rep
2—Stephen Coburn	Rep	11—H. D. Cook	Rep
3—James G. Blaine	Rep	12—H. S. Randall	Rep
4—John B. Rice	Rep	13—W. E. Finck	Dem
5—F. A. Pike	Rep	14—[illegible]	Rep
1—W. Wilson	Rep	15—T. A. Parker	Rep
2—Ignatius Donnelly	Rep	16—J. A. H. Graham	Rep
MASSACHUSETTS.		17—R. R. Eckley	Rep
1—Thos. Russell	Rep	18—R. E. Sandford	Rep
2—Oakes Ames	Rep	19—James A. Garfield	Rep
3—Alex. H. Rice	Rep		
4—Samuel Hooper	Rep	1—H. D. Henderson	Rep
5—John B. Alley	Rep	MISSOURI.	
6—Ginery Twichell	Rep	1—Sam'l Randall	Dem
7—George S. Boutwell	Rep	2—Charles D. Nell	Rep
8—John D. Baldwin	Rep	3—Leonard Myers	Rep
9—W. L. Washburn	Rep	4—William D. Kelley	Rep
10—H. L. Dawes	Rep	5—M. Russell Thayer	Rep
MARYLAND.		6—H. H. Boyer	Dem
1—J. A. J. Cresswell	Rep	7—Leonard Myers	Rep
2—Edwin H. Webster	Rep	8—Thad. Stevens	Rep
3—Charles E. Phelps	Rep	9—Myer Strouse	Dem
4—Frank Thomas	Rep	10—Philip Johnson	Dem
5—Benj. G. Harris	Dem	11—Charles Denniston	Dem
MICHIGAN.		12—James Marshall	Rep
1—John Hollister	Dem	13—George F. Miller	Rep
2—Henry T. Blow	Rep	14—A. J. Glossbrenner	Dem
3—Sample Orr	Dem	15—A. H. Coffroth	Dem
4—Samuel H. Boyd	Rep	16—J. K. Moorhead	Rep
5—J. W. Longyear	Dem	17—Wm. Kimball	Dem
6—[illegible]	Dem	18—C. Wilson	Rep
7—Benjamin F. Loan	Rep	19—H. W. Scofield	Rep
8—John W. Glover	Dem	20—C. V. Culver	Rep
9—Odon Guitar	Dem	21—H. D. Davis	Rep
MICHIGAN.		22—James K. Moorhead	Rep
1—F. C. Beaman	Rep	23—Thomas Williams	Rep
2—Charles Upson	Rep	24—John W. Lawrence	Rep
3—John W. Longyear	Rep	25—[illegible]	Rep
4—Thomas W. Ferry	Rep	1—P. S. Washburn	Rep
5—Aug. C. Baldwin	Dem	2—J. S. Morrill	Rep
6—William Willard	Dem	3—F. Baxter	Rep
WISCONSIN.		WISCONSIN.	
1—John F. Starr	Rep	1—John W. Cay	Dem
2—Gov. Newell	Rep	2—I. C. Sloan	Rep
3—C. Sligreaves	Dem	3—Amasa Cobb	Rep
4—Theodore Little	Rep	4—Chas. A. Eldridge	Dem
5—E. R. V. Wright	Dem	5—Gabriel Bouck	Dem
		6—W. C. McIndoe	Rep

THE RECAPITULATION.

States.	Lincoln.	Opposition.
California	2	1
Delaware	1	..
Illinois	5	4
Indiana	8	3
Iowa	6	..
Kansas	1	..
Maine	5	..
Maryland	4	1
Massachusetts	10	..
Michigan	4	2
Minnesota	2	..
Missouri	4	5
Nevada	1	..
New Jersey	2	3
New York	19	12
Ohio	10	3
Oregon	1	..
Pennsylvania	15	9
Vermont	3	..
Wisconsin	3	3
West Virginia	3	..
Total in twenty States	122	48

STATES YET TO ELECT.

New Hampshire	3	..
Connecticut	6	2
Rhode Island	2	..
Kentucky	..	9
Total	7	11
Probable Administration majority		89

LARGE UNION MAJORITIES IN CHESTER AND DELAWARE COUNTIES.

A Great Increase Over the October Election.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WEST CHESTER, November 9.—Nearly all of Chester county has been heard from, and indicates a Union majority of 2540; Delaware county over 1500 majority; making in all about 4000 majority in the Seventh District. This is a Union gain over October of about 600.

John Hickman and some of his admirers refused to vote at all; but notwithstanding his assaults on Mr. Lincoln, there was an efficient canvass of the county by W. E. Barber, Chairman of the County Committee, and we increased our vote in nearly every township in the district.

The Vote of New York.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The *Tribune* has on its bulletin board a placard claiming the State of New York for Lincoln by 3000 majority.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, November 9.—The schooner *Pioneer*, from St Domingo, brings the officers and crew of the ship *Amanit*, from Antwerp, for New York, abandoned, November 5, in a sinking condition, having encountered a hurricane; lost rudder, etc., and sprung a leak.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, November 9.—By the steamer *Columbia* we have Havana dates of the 5th. There is no direct news from Mexico.

The *Estafette*, of the 14th ult., says that vagabonds, deserters, and robbers infest every road, robbing every one they meet, and it is urged that the Government should show no pity to the plague which ravages Mexico.

Advices from Portokee to November 31, report the arrival of the Spanish brig *Vestal*, from Montevideo, with three captains, two mates, and five sailors, belonging to the vessels *Snow Squall*, *Mondamon*, and *Ocean*, captured and burned by the *Florida*.

The Queen of Spain has passed a decree promoting all the officers of her army, so as to receive their favor.

The health of Havana could not be better.

On the 4th a committee of influential persons called at the palace to ask, through General Dulce, of the Queen, that all negroes born after January 1, 1865, shall be declared free at the expiration of twenty-four years; to receive during the last four years a salary of $8-00 per month, and a portion of this to be retained till their freedom is accomplished.

FOURTH EDITION

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S RE-ELECTION.

IT IS ANNOUNCED TO HIM.

He Rejoices that the People Endorse his War Policy.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 9.—The President was called out this morning about 2 A. M., and made a neat speech. He said he was glad of the support of the nation for his war policy; but always regretted to triumph over anybody.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, November 9.—Howard county gives McClellan 199 majority.

Baltimore county is in doubt.

BALTIMORE, November 9.—Frederick county, Hagerstown, gives Lincoln not less than 1500 majority, a gain of 500. Returns from one district in Worcester county show a Union gain. Caroline county, Lincoln 400 majority on the home vote, a gain of 400. Carroll county, 1400 majority for the entire Union ticket, a gain of 275. Cecil county, 100 to 200 gain for the Union ticket. Baltimore county, incomplete, shows a Union gain. Washington county the same. The Union party will have a majority in the Legislature, but the Senate is doubtful.

Supposed Pirates Off Barnegat.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The steamer *Caroline*, from Beaufort, N. C., reports that on October 22, off Barnegat, she saw a suspicious steamer, with another steamer lying alongside. She supposed they were privateers, and kept on her course.

The Price of Gold.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Gold opened at 245, and closed at 247.

An Exchange of Prisoners to Take Place Near Savannah.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 9.—A general exchange of prisoners is probably at hand. The first exchange takes place below Savannah.

The Steamer "Canada."

BOSTON, November 9.—The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed this morning, with twenty passengers for Liverpool, and sixteen for Halifax.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Stocks are better; Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Cumberland preferred, 64½; Illinois Central, 93½; Michigan Southern, 70½; New York Central, 124½; Reading, 130½; Hudson River, 120; Canton Company, 37; Erie, 80½; 5-20 Coupons, 106; 6 per Cents, 96⅞.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Flour has advanced 10c; sales of State at $8 25@10 55 for State; $11 10@12 10 for Ohio, and $11@15 for Southern. Wheat advanced 1@2c, with small sales. Corn has advanced 2c; sales of 71,000 bushels at $1 06@1 24. Beef firm. Pork buoyant. Lard steady. Whisky firm.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, November 9.—Holders of Quercitron Bark are firm in their demands, but the market is poorly supplied. We quote at $45 ₩ ton.

Cotton is held firmly at $1 30@1 31. No sales have been reported.

The inactivity which has pervaded the Flour Market for several days past still continues, with but little prospect of any change. The receipts have been scanty, and both buyers and sellers are apart in their views. The demand for export is exceedingly light, and no sales of any magnitude have been reported. The transactions have been confined to the supply of the home trade at from $10 to 10 25 for superfine, up to $13 for extra family and fancy brands, as to quality. The market is poorly supplied with Rye Flour and Corn Meal, and there is nothing doing to fix quotations.

The extremely limited receipts of Wheat have had a tendency to somewhat checked the demand, and no sales have been reported to several days past. We continue to quote Pennsylvania red at $2 55@2 60, and Southern do at $1 65; White ranges from $2 75 to $2 85. Rye is quiet, and ranges from $1 70 to $1 72. There is very little Corn here; a sale of 1200 bushels yellow is reported at $1 15. Oats are in demand at 88c. No movement in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is but little inquired after; sales of Ohio are making at $1 77@1 78; Pennsylvania at $1 77; and Drudge at $1 75.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Michael Walter vs. Franklin P. Seltzer. An action of trover and conversion to recover the value of a watch. Jury out.

Thomas P. Person vs. Joseph M. Ritterson, administrator of John Pierson, deceased, a sci. fa. sur mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff $983 81.

James Duffy vs. Edward Miller. An action to recover for breach of contract. Plaintiff was employed, it seems, to do the painting of twenty-four houses, belonging to defendant, and claims that he was abruptly discharged. Defense, that he was told to proceed with the work, but did not do it. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Frederick Horstmann, assignee of John P. Petsche, who was assignee of Augustus C. Miller. An action on a mortgage. Verdict for defendant.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Thompson.—Edward Layton was being tried this morning for assault and battery, in driving over an one-armed soldier named Peter Wilkinson, at or near Sixth and Market streets. Wilkinson testified that the defendant was driving at a furious rate, and before it was possible to get out of the way was thrown down and driven over by the wheels. Jury out.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 63. Noon, 68. 1 P. M., 69. Wind, S. W.

A FITTING TESTIMONIAL.—The following letter was recently received at the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon. It is from a Rebel prisoner, who was taken in charge by the Saloon, contrary to their general custom, and who has received his health beneath their careful nursing. He intends at once to enlist in the Navy, and fight for the old flag. We publish his letter in full, omitting only the names of the benefactors, at their request.

SIR:—I desire, through you, to tender my unfeigned and heartfelt gratitude to the Committee, for the unremitting care and attention paid me while lying very sick in your hospital. Now I can say sincerely, that *if there was a spark of prejudice or disloyalty to the glorious star-spangled banner* left in my bosom upon arriving in this city, it has been totally and forever extinguished by the unprecedented generosity of your noble institution.

Yes, the scales have completely dropped from my eyes, and I can now see how base and false were the arguments used by Southern fanatics to fire our hearts with enmity against our friends—I might say benefactors—of the North. I for one am ready to bare my bosom to the storm, if by so doing I could strengthen the bulwark of opposition to the national enemy, even though I should sacrifice my dearest friend, or die in defense of the *old flag*. I could write a volume in praise of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, but let what I have said attest my high appreciation of the noblest institution that humanity ever suggested.

Yours, sincerely, JOHN W. R. CATO.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—This morning, at an early hour, the clothing store of Messrs. Cahn & Haas, No. 526 Market street, was robbed of ready-made clothing to the value of about $3000. It is not yet positively known how the thieves effected an entrance, as the store was found fastened as usual this morning. Wagons must have been used to carry off such a large quantity of goods.

SOLDIERS' VOTE AT FORT MIFFLIN.—The vote at Fort Mifflin, yesterday, was as follows:—Lincoln, 33; McClellan, 17. Out of six commissioned officers, but one voted the Democratic ticket.

In the Tenth Precinct of the Twentieth Ward, Thirty-second and Thompson streets, as soon as the polls were closed, an attack was made on the police force stationed to preserve the public peace. Stones and other missiles were freely used, but fortunately no one was seriously hurt.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

During the day a number of arrests were made for illegal voting, and, strange to say, all were engaged in voting the Copperhead ticket. Among those arrested upon this charge were the following:—

James Tuffes was arrested in the Twenty-fourth Ward, and held by Alderman Miller.

Thomas Tobin was arrested in the Fifth Ward, and committed by Alderman Dougherty in default of $1000.

Dennis Mackey and Enos Bateman were arrested at Second and Carpenter streets, and held by Alderman Carter.

Some of those arrested for this offense attempted to exercise the elective franchise right in two different places. Others were from foreign States, and not entitled to a vote.

A PERSISTENT JUDGE.

Jacob Myers, one of the judges of the Sixth Precinct of the Sixte

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Five Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Three Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to insure them an insertion in all of our editions

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1864.

THE FINANCIAL BEARING OF THE ELECTION.

Never before, in the history of this country, has a Presidential election been as important in its prospective bearing on the welfare of the nation as that which transpired yesterday. A change of Administration is a matter of serious concern at any time, and under any circumstances. But such an event now would be fraught with unprecedented and extraordinary consequences. In a late speech at Auburn, New York, which we published yesterday, Mr. SEWARD, our Secretary of State, expressed this idea with marked force in the following language:—

"A change of succession in the executive power of a nation is always vital, and that change in our country constitutes a perpetually recurring crisis."

In view, then, of the magnitude of the issues depending on the election of yesterday, it is not surprising that the public mind contemplated its result with feverish and painful anxiety. The truth is that the business interests of the people were held suspended in the very same scales into which the political life of the nation was cast. All were uncertain as to what would be the decision of the ballot-box, and but few were at all competent to form any reliable judgment as to the probable effect of that decision, whatever it might be, on the public prosperity, and therefore on the fortune of every individual citizen, whose personal fate is necessarily included in that of the Government.

But this season of doubt and apprehension is now nearly, if not quite over. Affairs will begin very speedily to settle down and shape themselves in conformity to the political policy and conditions which, by the deliberate and authoritative voice of the people, will prevail in the administration of our National Government during the next four years at least. What will be the immediate effect of the popular will as declared in the late election, no one can presume to predict. The dullness in financial operations and speculative adventures which preceded the election, will most likely be presently followed by a degree of excitement proportionate to the antecedent reserve, hesitation, and averseness to move in any direction. We shall not be astonished if the violent reaction, on one or the other side of the line of recent stagnation in business of almost all kinds, should follow at once on the announcement of the political canvass which has just been brought to a happy and peaceable conclusion. The prices of all things may rise or fall, the wages of labor may go up or go down, and speculative securities of all kinds may suddenly take in sail or spread the canvas broadly and freely to the breeze.

All these contingencies, however, are yet but problematical. Some persons fancy that while a revulsion of some kind or another is inevitable, it will be manifested in an inflation of all values; and yet another set of calculators, not a bit more gifted with the power of forecasting the future, presume to prophesy that a violent contraction will take place in the commercial and financial economy of the nation.

Be the result of these various anticipations what they may, we are quite assured of one thing, namely, that the public mind will soon regain its ordinary adjustment to the settled condition of national affairs, and that the general movements of trade and finance will be harmoniously accommodated to that policy of administration at Washington which the vote of the people has finally determined for at least four years more.

OUR ELECTIONS ABROAD.

The steamer which sails to-day will carry to foreign Powers the news of the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. To the friends of liberty abroad it will give cause for joy and thanksgiving; to the despots of Europe it will sound the death-knell of their hopes of the instability of republics. It reasserts the grand doctrine that "man is capable of self-government," and it declares to listening Europe that the war now being carried on in America is the people's war. Not such a war as is maintained by monarch against monarch, where the people are involuntarily forced into their armies, and "led as sheep to slaughter," in order to gratify the malice of a haughty potentate, but a war conducted by the people, commanded by a leader of the people's choice, and prosecuted in accordance with the wishes of a large majority of the populace. The down-trodden, unintelligent foreigner looks with amazement at a nation whose working classes are willing to impose upon themselves taxes, and even death, in order to have a united country. Their minds have not been illuminated by the glorious light of patriotism. They fight for matter only, while the American people go into the conflict animated by principle.

And principle is the strongest incentive to heroic exertion. It speaks in tones of thunder to Great Britain, and tells her that a candidate, assisted by all the wealth of the house of ROTHSCHILD'S is not powerful enough to buy the votes of a nation of freemen. Gold is powerless where men are free and intelligent. It tells England and France that the system of iron-clad building will go on until we have a navy which will be able to place all their wooden sides with their adopted "man-of-war *Alabama*, at the bottom of the sea. It says to BRIGHT and COBDEN, and all our English friends, to LABOUCHAYE, DE SARTAIN, and all our sympathizers in France, that their words of cheer have not been wasted, and that we will ever hold the remembrance of their kindness as the true expressions of the hearts of true men.

The doctrine of Emancipation and Union is reasserted, not only by the Government, but by the people, and in our land the *vox populi* is the highest tribunal of government. The friends of freedom in every land will have their hearts gladdened by the news. It will act as a restorative to the sinking hopes of the oppressed of tyranny, and tell them that, ere long, the civil strife in America will be ended. And then, O tyrants! oppressors of the plebeians, look out for the vengeance of an outraged humanity.

THE DUTY OF OUR CITIZENS.

The recent glorious election returns have caused universal joy in every loyal breast, and will render the approaching Thanksgiving Day doubly joyful. The citizens who are at home, would do well to give to our gallant citizen-soldiers, who have done so much towards achieving a double triumph, both civil and military, such an ovation as will show how much their heroic services are appreciated.

There are at present in our city hospitals nearly fifteen thousand sick and wounded veterans; and when the family circle shall close around you, O! citizen—when your social board shall groan beneath the weight of all the fat of the land, then, in your happiness, do not forget the men who have done so much for you.

Ladies, send from your bountiful board those delicacies which should be properly dedicated to Thanksgiving Day. Send to our hospitals some of your wealth; go there yourselves, and conduct the festival with the same energy and success that has always attended your previous efforts. Make the occasion one of rejoicing, and do your duty to those men who have done so much for you.

Now is a fitting opportunity; do not neglect it. In making happy fifteen thousand votes you will procure happiness for yourself.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Bleak winds blow over the garden. The swaying shrubbery sighs for the last leaves that strew the walks and stiffen as they crumble. Pansy blooms of purple and gold that symbol the glory of thought now turn to ashes in the mould. The withered hearts of ridel roses are whirled away by airs richer than those that, in the merry days of June, came wooing from the South. No woodbine tempts the bee. Frail eglantine and clematis shrink to their shivering stems, and are gone. The haughty dahlia perishes in her pride. The broad green blessing of the grass that crept softly around our feet in the cold snow had stolen away to laughing rivulets in an April dream, that gleamed brightly in the drowsy noons, and spread emerald halls, lit with the glowworm's lamp, on shadowy nights, has here and there a touch of brown and sere, where the biting breeze has nipped the blades. And we are melancholy—no, for earth's beauty dies not from us utterly, and the sad sweetness of the surviving flowers but wins us to a warmer love of what is beautiful.

Blow keener, autumn wind, and launch the legion lances of the frost to strike in the van of December's storms! Here is the pale chrysanthemum. It was early May when she first peered above the ground. But her leaves were very plain, and few had eyes for the unpretending plant. The weeds, with their noisome breath, spread rankly around her; while the flitting hues of the violet, daisy, and buttercup were trancing our sight and receiving our delicate care. She grew up quietly above the weeds and beyond their poison, and the June sun shot life through her lithe limbs and drapery of dusky green. Still, none noticed her. The queenly lilies and the wreathing roses were the glory of the garden, and we followed the minstrel bee in his homage to their charms.

Thus passed the summer days, and the chrysanthemums were growing stronger and stronger with the light of every morn and the dew of every eve, seeming grateful but to live, though without the cheer of an admiring word. September saw the flaunting beauties begin to pale and shrink. October breathed upon them, and one by one they fell away to their little graves; and the sadness that overspread the scene of so much departing glory was sinking deep into the heart, when our eyes fell on the neglected plant, now first kindling into bloom. Keener came the wind and fiercely struck the frost. But mildly radiant arose the flower into the perfect leaf; and now the garden shines with her beauty like a death-bed lit by the Christian's hope. Hail to thee, chrysanthemum, thou flower of heavenly faith.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE RESULT IN THE CITY.

We present our readers this morning with a table of the full vote of the city of Philadelphia for President of the United States, and the different majorities at the October election. It will be seen that the Union vote has largely increased since the October election, and it may be assumed as a settled fact that ABRAHAM LINCOLN will occupy the Presidential Chair of the Republic for four years to come.

Wards.	October, 1864. SHERIFF. Union.	Dem.	November, 1864. PRESIDENT. Lincoln.	McClellan.
First	1941	1068	1928	1049
Second	2218	2195	2459	2321
Third	1187	1451	1830	1536
Fourth	325	1865	927	2248
Fifth	1132	1397	1230	1415
Sixth	1693	1249	1993	1429
Seventh	2159	1172	2402	1502
Eighth	1581	1119	1797	1213
Ninth	1627	1202	1682	1425
Tenth	2348	1117	2480	1519
Eleventh	954	1474	893	1133
Twelfth	1662	1287	1424	1322
Thirteenth	1225	2142	1219	1834
Fourteenth	2294	1528	2459	1984
Fifteenth	3302	2174	3529	2795
Sixteenth	1649	1048	1688	1073
Seventeenth	1184	2099	1253	2010
Eighteenth	2612	1209	2703	1224
Nineteenth	2612	1220	2759	1289
Southwark	3214	2489	3359	2661
Twenty-first	1617	1359	1570	1521
Twenty-second	2092	1123	2070	1159
Twenty-third	1733	1655	1689	1142
Twenty-fourth	2284	1172	2393	2175
Twenty-fifth	1328	1145	1144	1241
Twenty-sixth	1830	1489	2108	1401
Total	47,993	39,367	50,885	41,485
	39,367		41,485	
Howell's maj.	7,626	Line Jr.'s maj.	9,400	

Majorities in October and November.

	MAJ. OCT. 11. Union.	Democrat.	MAJ. NOV. 8. Union.	Democrat.
1	893	..	909	..
2	18	..	173	..
3	..	264	..	233
4	..	1,018	..	1,311
5	..	265	..	155
6	..	189	..	100
7	967	..	930	..
8	473	..	654	..
9	77	..	257	..
10	1,159	..	1,401	..
11	..	178	..	215
12	93	..	107	..
13	700	..	826	..
14	1,150	..	1,156	..
15	1,028	..	1,144	..
16	..	25	1	..
17	..	872	..	1,014
18	1,112	..	1,275	..
19	120	..	170	..
20	704	..	895	..
21	998	..	998	..
22	900	..	920	..
23	417	..	400	..
24	178	..	438	..
25	..	460	..	504
26	681	..	707	..
Total	12,982	3,556	13,965	3,135
	3,556		3,135	
	9,426 Howell's majority for Sheriff.		9,400 Lincoln's majority.	

NEW DEPOT OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot will shortly be removed from the present site, on Third street, near Thompson to the north side of Berks street, near the Berks street station. The foundations for a very large building have already been laid, and a brick office fronting on Berks street, to be used for the Superintendent and clerks, is now in progress of erection. The depot on Third street has been sold to a company to be used as a marble house. It has never afforded sufficient accommodation for the business done. The new depot will be much more extensive.

COLONEL THOMAS' REGIMENT.—The authorities at Washington are in favor of Colonel William B. Thomas re-enlisting his regiment of one hundred days' men for one year's service.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

Special Correspondence of the The Evening Telegraph.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, September 1, 1864.

All the efforts of the Government of this country to maintain peace within its own dominions and with foreigners, and at the same time monopolize all the advantages of foreign trade, appear at last to have come to an end. Its inability to subdue the refractory Prince of Nangato is tacitly confessed, and the work has been taken in hand by others, who a few years ago had not even the semblance of a foothold in the country. This patriotic Prince, who seems so desirous to preserve the old exclusiveness of the people, not only still bids defiance to the intruders, in his strong hold at Simonoseki, but has made war on the sacred person of the Mikado, attacking him in his castle at Kioto, burning and destroying a large portion of the city.

Whether his motive in thus making war on the branch of the Government whose policy and professed enmity to foreigners are so identical with his own, is to get possession of his person in order to gather round him the power of other Daimios, or whether his ambition leads him to endeavor to supplant him altogether, are still matters of doubt. In former years this Prince was accounted, with Satsoma, among those most favorable to foreigners, as he certainly was among the first to supply himself with modern weapons of warfare; and it is not at all impossible that the stand he has taken has for its aim the compulsory further opening of the country.

The Government at Yeddo disavow his acts, and, to punish him, have taken possession of his castle there, making all his retainers prisoners. Their troubles are not confined to Nangato, for it will be seen, as far as uncontradicted common report establishes the fact, that bands of armed Ronins are giving trouble in parts of the country surrounding Yeddo. A force was lately sent out to disperse them, but its success was doubtful.

The community, Japanese as well as foreign, were taken by surprise at the unexpected return of the Embassy sent to Europe last spring. So far as their mission to France was concerned they appear to have been successful, but unfortunately for them, on their proceedings being reported at Yeddo, they find themselves indisposed for exceeding their powers. Besides rendering compensation for the murder of Camus, and making apologies for the insult to the national flag last year, they entered into an agreement that the Inland Sea should be opened at the expiration of three months after their return. At the time they were sent the Government was largely conservative, and the Chief Ambassador was supposed to entertain similar views.

During their absence, however, a change had taken place; and it became necessary for the Liberals who hold the reins of government, in order to keep control, to dismiss seventy or eighty officials, high and low, who began to exercise too great an influence on its policy. The Chief Ambassador also is said to have returned with much more enlarged views than when he started. Notwithstanding this, the Government has apparently sanction Tai Sin's course in their disapproving of their Ambassador's action in relation to the Inland Sea, compelling the French Minister to unite with the others in forcing the passage at Simonoseki.

The necessity of foreign powers taking decisive steps in their dealings with this Government, which is either too weak to exercise authority over all parts of the country, or by duplicity hopes to impress others with the belief of its ability to maintain it, is apparent.

As to foreign merchant vessels having a positive right to pass through the Inland Sea, there may be a question, as there is nothing in the treaty concerning it, and early objections having been made to their doing so. Still, it has been permitted, and the right of national ships to pass through it has not, I believe, been denied. When it was consented that Hiogo should remain closed for a further period of five years, assurances were given that no more cause of complaint of interference with trade or other matters should arise. How utterly deceptive those assurances have been, is too well known here.

On July 25, the British steamers *Barrosa* and *Cormorant* went down to Nangato's dominions with an ultimatum, that unless his hostile proceedings were stopped they would be compelled to use force against him. They took down with them, as interpreters, two very intelligent Japanese belonging to Taloseiu's county, just returned from Europe, whither they had been to be educated, who were landed near his territory as bearers of despatches. They returned in a few days with an equivocal answer. In the meantime the *Cormorant* was employed in making surveys, and while thus occupied a shot from a fort was fired over her bows, but which not being heeded, was followed by a shell, as a warning of what would follow if further persisted in.

They returned on the 10th of August, and immediately measures were taken to despatch the whole fleet. The 21st was the day appointed for sailing, but the whole arrangement was upset by the unexpected return of the ambassadors from Europe, causing the French Minister to withdraw his support to the expedition, in consequence of the arrangements made by them with his Government. This proved to be only temporary, the Japanese not ratifying the acts of their agents, left him free to co-operate with his colleagues as before.

On the 28th, four Dutch and three French steamers started for Simonoseki, and the next day the English fleet, consisting of seven steamers, followed. The United States steamer *Jamestown* being only a sailing vessel, it was considered expedient for her to remain behind, with some English gunboats, and another larger ship, for the defense of the Yokonama, in case of necessity. That the American flag should be represented, our Minister chartered the American merchant steamer *Tokaug* to proceed with the others, having on board a small detachment of men and two guns from the *Jamestown*, under command of Lieutenant Pearson. The regiment of English marines were taken down on board one of their ships (the *Conqueror*), their place here being supplied by the 20th, lately arrived from Hong Kong.

The public mind anxiously wait the conclusion, but the result will not probably be known in season to send by the present conveyance.

The steamer *Chusan* arrived on the 30th inst., with about two hundred and seventy-five more troops, mostly Rifle corps, who have been stationed in Shanghai for a year or two past.

From the preparations that have been made, it is almost certain that an occupation of territory is decided upon for a period, if not permanently. That it will be gained without bloodshed is not probable.

The American barque *Hanguu* sailed hence on the 25th, and the British barque *Bothnia* on the 28th, both loaded with tea for New York.

DAIMIO.

MARRIED

DEREMER—BARNDARIE.—In Harleton, Pennsylvania, Nov. 5th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Henry Leech, Mr. ISAIAH J. DEREMER, of Philadelphia, to Miss CATHARINE BARNHARDT, of Harleton.

JACKSON—LOUGHLIN.—On Monday evening, the 17th of October, by the Rev. Joseph Cooper, D. D., JOHN JACKSON, M. D., to Miss MARY ELIZABETH LOUGHLIN, both of this city.

DIED

ARMSTRONG.—On the 7th instant after a short illness, Mrs. MARTHA ARMSTRONG, wife of George H. Armstrong.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1015 Lombard street, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

FRANCE.—Nov. 6 1864, ABRAHAM FRANCE, aged 57 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Benevolent Lodge, No. 49, I. O. O. F., of Delaware County, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Twenty-fifth and Cadwallader streets, on Thursday afternoon, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

FARLIN.—On the morning of the 8th instant, at Roxborough, EDWARD, son of John K. and Emily C. Heulin, aged 10 months and 17 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

JONES.—Tuesday morning, November 8, 1864, MARIA LOUISE, daughter of Charles H. and Eliza M. Jones, in the 15th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

MARTIN.—On the morning of the 8th instant, WILLIAM MARTIN, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 706 Carver street, above South, on Thursday, 10th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MARKER.—On the 8th instant, Mrs. MARY ANN MARKER, wife of John Marker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, in Radnor Township, Delaware County, on Friday morning, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock.

MORRIS.—Suddenly, on the 1st instant, at Nashville, Tennessee, Mr. FRANCIS MORRIS, late of this city, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Samuel Hilborn, Esq., Fifth street, corner of Tenth and Hudson streets, on Thursday morning, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at St. Mary's Cemetery.

NEWBOLD.—On the 6th inst., Mrs. ELIZA, wife of Daniel Newbold, in her 69th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1 Bank street, Manayunk, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

REESIDE.—WILLIAMS.—This morning, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. R. Wister Morris, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Leeds, Rector of the Church, CHARLES E. REESIDE, to ANNIE, daughter of the late Joseph Williams, Esq., of Philadelphia.

STACEY.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, the 6th inst., Mr. WILLIAM STACEY, formerly of Bangor, Maine.

His relatives and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 720 South street.

WANDELL.—On the 4th instant, JOHN WANDELL, Jr., aged 30 years.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, Chelten avenue, Germantown, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

ZIMMERLING.—Suddenly, on the 8th instant, CHARLES ZIMMERLING, Sr.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. B. CARRELL

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY AT MILFORD, DEL.

HEAD THE FOLLOWING.

Messrs. Evans & Watson—Iron Safes—Dear Sirs—In reply to your inquiries as to how and when the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Milford, Del., was robbed, I will briefly state to you the facts to the best of my knowledge. On Saturday, August 13, 1864, the Cashier, J. W. Adkins, Esq., and myself closed the bank at about 4 o'clock P. M., and did not enter the bank again until about 8 o'clock A. M. on Monday morning, which was the 15th day of August.

The bank was entered by the burglars at the front door, at what time I can't say. I suppose on Sunday night, for the reason some of the carts were robbed the bank was about the night all day Sunday and Saturday night and could not have been in the bank any great length of time. The safe was one of I. LILLIE'S PATENT BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which cost the bank *five hundred dollars* about two years ago. The mode of entering the safe was by *drilling* a small hole near the keyhole into the lock, and filling the lock with powder and blowing the safe door off, causing to the bank the loss of $36,000, which caused stoppage of the bank and the derangement of our business matters very much. I have given to you the statements very briefly, and I am in hopes you will excuse my brevity, but I have given to you the essential facts, I believe.

I remain, very respectfully yours,

W. N. W. DARSEY, President.

The Safe referred to above can be seen at EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFE Store, at No. 16 S. FOURTH Street.

CHESTERTOWN, August 13, 1864.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:—

Gentlemen—We forward you this day our Salamander Safe, which we purchased from you a few years since, and which passed through the great fire resulting in the destruction of our town. It affords us great pleasure to inform you that our books, papers and money, in fact everything within the Safe, were, after opening it, found to be in a perfect state of preservation.

We forward you for exhibition a gum blanket which was in the Safe at the time of the fire, but, as you will perceive, bearing not the least mark of the great heat through which the Safe passed. From the fact of our store being located in Franklin Hall, the largest building in town, the condition of everything within the Safe exceeds our most sanguine expectation. You will please repair the Safe and forward it to us at your earliest convenience, as we are fully satisfied that no other make of Safe can be a better protection against fire.

Yours, respectfully,

MILLER & CROFT.

CHESTERTOWN, October 10, 1864.

MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON:—

Gentlemen—I had one of your small sized Safes, No. 8, in my house when it was burned among many others in our town, by the Rebels, on July 30. It was exposed to a very endless heat, but am happy to inform you that all its contents were saved, and in good condition. Being a very small Safe, and exposed so long to so great a heat, I can recommend your make to all wanting a good Safe

Yours, respectfully, JOHN P. COLBERTSON.

More of the same good quality of FIRE-PROOF SAFES on hand and for sale at

EVANS & WATSON'S

Salamander Safe Store,

No. 16 S. Fourth street.

Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Nervous Affections treated with the utmost success by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, with his newly constructed apparatus. An illustrated prospectus of the same, containing some valuable testimonials, may be had gratis, on application at his office, No. 1027 Walnut street.

Bargains in Clothing.

Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing
Bargains in Clothing.

At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand.
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand.
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand.
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand.

No. 609 Chesnut street,
No. 608 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.
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Perry & Co., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.

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PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.

Best Brands of WHEAT FLOUR,
Always on hand by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth.

Pianos! Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S PIANOS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. DECKER BROS PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

At less than WHOLESALE PRICES, warranted of the very best material, strong and durable.

The Usual $5 Style we will Sell at $3.50.

FAMILY BIBLES.

A large and elegant assortment, of all sizes and styles, just received from the late Trade Sales. Bought cheap, will be sold at very low rates.

ASHMEAD & EVANS,

(Successors to W. P. Hazard),

11-4thsw1m No. 724 CHESNUT STREET.

SCHOEMAKER, BANCROFT & CO.,

Educational Publishers & Booksellers,

REMOVED TO

No. 512 ARCH STREET,

Office in New York,

11-3-1m No. 130 GRAND STREET.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, AT THE MANUFACTURERS. No. 723 KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET.

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

THE SCHOMACKER

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS,

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

CELEBRATED FOR THEIR

SUPERIOR TONE AND FINISH.

KNOWN TO BE THE

MOST DURABLE INSTRUMENTS MADE.

AND SOLD UPON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

AT THE WAREROOMS,

No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

We respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to call at our warerooms and examine our extensive assortment of highly improved Square and Grand Pianos. We have received the highest premiums at all the great exhibitions ever held in this country, including the three Medals at the World's Fair, Crystal Palace, New York, and numerous testimonials from the best artists in this country and Europe.

We have no hesitation in saying that there are no Pianos made in this country superior to ours.

As Philadelphia manufacturers we pride ourselves in having earned a reputation for our instruments unsurpassed by any other makers in this country. It is well known to all that our Pianos have for many years maintained their high reputation, notwithstanding the powerful competition of the Eastern makers.

New York and Boston Pianos have been flooded into this market through their agencies, and heralded by them as the only Pianos on the concert list at the same time these same agents very seldom continue to sell and our makers' instruments for any length of time, for the reason that they are inferior, and they are compelled to take back of other makers, perhaps still more inferior, although puffed up by them as celebrated Pianos, when at the same time such makers have never been known or heard of in their own cities. The consequence is, that our citizens are often induced to purchase such inferior instruments, without consulting their own or the general interests of their city.

The following reasons have in encouraging home manufactures certainly should not be overlooked, for the following reasons:—

First. It is acknowledged that Philadelphia is the great manufacturing city of this country, and celebrated for its superior and skilful workmen.

Second. The purchaser obtains the piano directly from the manufacturer, and saves the amount made by the agent, who usually claims greater profits than the manufacturer.

Third. The agent's responsibility amounts to nothing, if there is no redress; the instrument he sells is made for the market, and the purchaser has from the risk. Whereas, on the other hand, we, as the manufacturers, are only responsible for what we make, and will cheerfully refer to those we have furnished in order, and will at once put aside any defective piano, and to any person who may purchase from us. Besides, we have always a branch establishment in the city, and to any person who may purchase from us, we will cheerfully guarantee to keep their instruments in tune for one year, free of charge.

Fourth. Although the best instruments might be equal to ours, and which we will say cannot give the same satisfaction, or were the same length of time, for the reason that the seasoned woods upon others is keen such pianos can be sold in order, and will of course not expand the strings, and to any other purpose, and the repairing twice per annum shall be paid over by the said Trustees to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who shall invest the same and its accumulations in the loans to the said Gas Works of the city of Philadelphia, or in sinking fund, which is hereby specifically pledged to the repayment of said loans; and any surplus remaining after the payment of said loans, shall be applied to the increase of said Sinking Fund towards the payment of the principal of the other loans of the said Works, if any, otherwise of the funded debt of the City of Philadelphia.

Section 4. Upon taking possession of the works, upon, &c., conveyed under authority of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Trustees of the Gas Works to make a detailed report, to Councils, of the property, real and personal, so conveyed, and its assessed value; and the said Trustees shall have, with respect to said works, plant, &c., the same powers and authority in all respects as they now have, or hereafter may have, with respect to the works already mentioned in their terms.

Section 5. For the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Work to carry out the various duties confided to them by Ordinances of Councils, and to increase, extend, locate, and improve in the most economical manner the pipes, meters, and works under their care, so as to meet the increasing wants of the citizens as authorized, said Trustees are hereby authorized and required so to regulate the prices of gas and the several products of its manufacture as may from time to time be necessary, the said price of gas to be the same in all the Wards of the City supplied by the Gas Works, under the control of the Trustees.

Section 6. Anything in any other ordinance contrary to this ordinance is hereby repealed.

SECOND SECTION.

Directing the Clerk of Common Council to Publish a Loan Bill.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two newspapers, daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council a third reading thereof, had on the 27th day of October, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to take possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works and to create a loan therefor;" and the said Clerk at the stated meeting of Councils next after the expiration of four weeks from the said publication, shall present to Common one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 10-31-4w

N. B.—Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS TO RENT.

Orders for Tuning promptly attended to.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,

11-3-22t No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL, PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1864.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES GAS WORKS, AND TO CREATE A LOAN THEREFOR,"

is hereby published for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To take Possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a Loan therefor.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain:—That the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, are hereby authorized to take possession of the Works of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, on and after the first day of July, 1865, as can be in accordance with the terms of an Act approved April 1, 1856. [P. L. 261.]

Section 2. That for the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to take possession of the Gas Works authorized by the first section hereof, the Mayor of the city is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, such sums of money as the Trustees may require, not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, and which requiring the payment of any money therefor, the City Treasurer is authorized to issue certificates of the loan of the City of Philadelphia, in denominations and to such parties as they shall designate and assume.

Section 3. That the said Trustees shall set apart out of the profits of said Gas Works, the sum of twelve per cent. on per annum on the amount borrowed by virtue of this ordinance, or the purpose of paying the interest thereon, and for ultimately paying the principal thereof, when the same shall be payable; and on or before the thirty first day of December and the thirtieth day of June in every year, until the said loan is repaid, the sum at six per centum on the amount of said loan shall be paid by the said Trustees to the City Treasurer, who shall apply three per centum thereof to the payment of the interest on said loan as the same may accrue, and to any other purpose, and the remaining three per centum shall be paid over by the said Trustees to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who shall invest the same and its accumulations in the loans to the said Gas Works of the city of Philadelphia, or in the sinking fund, which is hereby specifically pledged to the repayment of said loans; and any surplus remaining after the payment of said loan, shall be applied to the increase of said Sinking Fund towards the payment of the principal of the other loans of the said Works, if any, otherwise of the funded debt of the City of Philadelphia.

Section 4. Upon taking possession of the works, upon, &c., conveyed under authority of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Trustees of the Gas Works to make a detailed report, to Councils, of the property, real and personal, so conveyed, and its assessed value; and the said Trustees shall have, with respect to said works, plant, &c., the same powers and authority in all respects as they now have, or hereafter may have, with respect to the works already mentioned in their terms.

Section 5. For the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Work to carry out the various duties confided to them by Ordinances of Councils, and to increase, extend, locate, and improve in the most economical manner the pipes, meters, and works under their care, so as to meet the increasing wants of the citizens as authorized, said Trustees are hereby authorized and required so to regulate the prices of gas and the several products of its manufacture as may from time to time be necessary, the said price of gas to be the same in all the Wards of the City supplied by the Gas Works, under the control of the Trustees.

Section 6. Anything in any other ordinance contrary to this ordinance is hereby repealed.

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LATEST.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

ALL SHAPES,
BEST STYLES,
LOWEST PRICES.

"NEW CONTINENTAL HAT."

BONNETS

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

P. S.—OLD VELVET BONNETS made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets Dyed.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

WANTS.

A PARTNER WANTED, WITH A CAPITAL of from $2000 to $3000, in a safe and lucrative business. Address M. B., at this office. 11-4

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, IN west Walnut or Locust, or Arch, or Chestnut street. Address "Furnished House," at this office. 11-5

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE.—A SACRIFICE.—TWO 3½ story brick dwellings, west of Broad, on Reed street, of modern conveniences. Only $3600 wanted. A rare investment. Apply at this office. Good trade will be taken. 11-4-6t*

HARPER FOR DECEMBER!!!

20 CENTS! 20 CENTS! 20 CENTS!

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—THE RESULT, AND THE GOVERNMENT POLICY WHICH IT TEACHES.

From the Herald.

The Presidential struggle is over, and Abraham Lincoln is elected for another term. This result was so generally anticipated that it will create very little surprise. Some of the over-credulous readers of the New York *World* and the Albany *Atlas-Argus* may be disappointed, but the knowing ones among the Democracy knew all the time that vain boastings and foolish promises would not carry the election. We need not at present recite the causes which have culminated in the defeat of General McClellan.

It will suffice to say that he has fallen a victim to the Copperhead managers of the Chicago Convention and the Democratic party. Turning from the past to the future, let us briefly consider the instructions to the Administration involved in this election, and the general policy suggested from the people. They have emphatically decreed that the Rebellion shall be put down by force of arms; that there can and shall be no compromise with Jeff. Davis, and that the Union in its integrity shall be maintained.

The question of the Presidential succession being settled, all parties can now afford for a time to drop their party divisions and dissensions, in order to assist the Government in bringing the Rebellion to an end as speedily as possible. Not only is the Presidential bone of contention out of the way, but the ruling elements of both Houses of Congress are fixed for at least the next two years. In this interval, therefore, Republicans and Democrats, suspending their mischievous wranglings over national politics, may readily combine in support of the national cause—the first branch of which is the subjugation, not of the Southern people, but of the armies of Jeff. Davis.

This done, the next duty devolving upon the Administration will be the restoration of the rebellious States under their old allegiance to the Union. This will be a delicate task, yet it need not be a difficult one. Let Congress suspend the existing vindictive confiscation act, passed under the whip and spur of the abolitionists, and the impracticable or useless emancipation and reconstruction projects of President Lincoln, by a liberal act, inviting the rebellious States back to the Union, and but little more will remain to be done. Give the masses of the Southern people to understand that their rights of property will be respected, and that they will only be required to recognize the supreme authority of the Constitution of the United States, leaving the slavery question to the several States concerned, and we dare say that even South Carolina will be fully represented at Washington within a year from the capture of Richmond.

We need not involve ourselves any further concerning this stumbling block of Southern slavery. The proposition which has been broached at Richmond to arm and drill in the service of Jeff. Davis, for the spring campaign, three hundred thousand slaves, will be very apt to finish the "institution" and the "Confederacy" before the spring campaign is opened. The discussion between the Rebel politicians, who have no slaves, and the startled and indignant slaveholders, has already commenced, and promises a split that will soon complete the demoralization against the Davis despotism which has for some time been at work among the Southern people, from Virginia to Texas. In any event, slavery has been so badly crippled and demoralized by the heavy blows of this terrible war that, with the war ended, the "institution" may be left to die without further torture.

Mr. Secretary Seward, some two years ago, in a despatch on the subject to the French Government, suggested that the best Convention of all the States for the settlement of our sectional differences was in the two houses of the National Congress, and that the vacant seats therein of the members due from the seceded States were ready for the return of said members at any time. Let this, on the general basis of reconciliation we have indicated, be the plan for bringing back "our erring sisters," and they will not long remain "out in the cold."

What next? In the next place we have, in our outstanding accounts against England and France, a sufficient cause for a broad and vigorous enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in the countries touching our northern and southern frontiers, in the Canadas and in Mexico. To this end, with the Union re-established, a mixed army of Northern and Southern veterans, of one hundred thousand strong, near the Canadian border, and a similar army on the Rio Grande, would not only exert a powerful influence in bringing Lord Palmerston and Russell and Louis Napoleon to satisfactory terms, but would operate like a charm, peace or war, in re-establishing the unity of the people, in spirit and in purpose, North and South.

This is our programme for ending the war and restoring the Union. In good faith we submit it to both the political parties of the day for their consideration, and to the Administration in the interval, and from and after the 4th of March next.

THE GENERAL RESULT.

From the World.

Abraham Lincoln is, without any doubt, re-elected President of the United States. The Democrats have made a splendid fight, and are only a very little behind their opponents in most of the States; but that little is enough. We presume the Republicans have certainly carried the following States, in addition to all of New England:—

Ohio,	Indiana,
Illinois,	Michigan,
Wisconsin,	Minnesota,
Iowa,	Kansas,
Maryland,	West Virginia.

The States we think General McClellan has certainly carried are the following:—

New York,	New Jersey,
Kentucky,	Missouri.

The States in doubt are

Pennsylvania,	Delaware,
California,	Oregon.
Nevada,	

All the doubtful States are more likely to be Lincoln than McClellan.

A good deal of interest attaches to the State of New York, but we apprehend there is no reasonable doubt that it has been carried for McClellan and Seymour by something over 5000 majority.

We are beaten (if beaten at all) in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Michigan, and Wisconsin, by very small majorities. There is a bare hope that we may have carried Illinois. We have only heard from Chicago and neighborhood, where a reign of terror was inaugurated just previous to the election. The rest of the State may not have been affected by it, but still the probabilities are that it has gone for Lincoln.

New York city polled 110,307 votes, of which McClellan received 73,696, and Lincoln 36,611. We lost some 8000 votes by the neglect of Common Council to provide proper accommodations for those who desired to cast their ballots. The Republicans gain five Congressmen in this State, and have undoubtedly carried the State Assembly. The next House of Representatives will have a two-thirds Republican majority.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—MR. LINCOLN'S RE-ELECTION.

From the Times.

At the hour of going to press, the returns this morning indicate that the following States have certainly gone for Mr. Lincoln:—

	Electoral Votes.
New England	39
Pennsylvania	26
Ohio	21
Indiana	13
Illinois	16
Maryland	7
Michigan	8
Delaware	3
Total	133

Or a clear majority of the Electoral College, without the States of

New York	33
Iowa	8
Wisconsin	8
West Virginia	5
Kansas	3
California	5
Minnesota	4
Total votes	64

—of which have probably gone the same way.

Heavy majorities for McClellan in this city and Kings county (Brooklyn), though not decisive, leave the State of New York, at the present writing, in some little doubt, though the probability is that the State has gone for Lincoln by a decided majority.

In the States of Kentucky and Missouri—heard for McClellan—we have no returns, and the result in New Jersey is by no means certain for McClellan.

THE GRAND RESULT.

From the Tribune.

Our returns justify the conclusion that President Lincoln will receive the Electoral vote of the following States:—

States.	*Electors.*	*States.*	*Electors.*
Maine	7	Maryland	7
New Hampshire	5	Ohio	21
Massachusetts	13	Indiana	13
Rhode Island	4	Michigan	8
Vermont	5	Illinois	16
Connecticut	6	Wisconsin	8
Pennsylvania	26	Minnesota	4
Delaware	3	Iowa	8
New York	33	Kansas	3
Total			190
Necessary to elect			118

This is independent of the Pacific States, which have probably chosen eleven Electors for Lincoln.

Abraham Lincoln is re-elected President by a very large electoral and still more decisive popular majority. He can no longer be treated as a "minority" President, and no practical question can arise as to the counting of the votes of doubtful States. He is the choice of the American people by a preponderance which must disconcert and baffle the conspirators for Northern sympathy and other Rebel-parasite Confederacies. His administration is stamped with popular approbation and he may now go on with the work of suppressing Rebellion, while restoring and pacifying the Union. With four clear years before him, it is hardly possible that he should not succeed.

Andrew Johnson is likewise elected Vice-President. Like Lincoln, a self-made man, born a "poor white" in a slave State, he has been ripened by circumstances into one of the most determined, effective champions of the Rebel slave power. The country has few abler or purer patriots than Vice-President Hamlin, whom we shall scarce from public life with regret; but he could give place to no man worthier, better, or more acceptable than Andrew Johnson.

—A few days since, says the Cleveland *Herald* there was pointed out to us on the street a veteran soldier who went limping along, his knee being stiff from the effects of a wound in one of the battles of Sherman's army. The officer who called our attention to him said his name was Dines, and stated he was the last of four brothers, all of whom had enlisted in the 41st Regiment, from Geauga county. The last three fell in battle near the Chattahoochee. The only remaining one of these four patriots is a cripple, probably for life.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.

The attention of buyers is respectfully called to our LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED assortment, CONSISTING OF

De Laines, Single and Double Width,
Second Mourning De Laines,
Merinoes,
Cashmeres,
Epinglines,
Empress Cloths,
Parisiennes,
Tamises,
Bombazines,
Alpacas, Queen's Cloth, &c. &c.

8-4 THIBET MERINO FOR SHAWLS, very cheap.
THIBET LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
Also, an elegant assortment of BLACK SILKS.

PERKINS,
11 5 6t No. 918 NINTH STREET.

NEW MOURNING STORE.
FALL STOCK.
An Elegant Assortment
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES,
AND
MOURNING MILLINERY.
THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.,
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET.

SOUTH STREET.
CHEAP DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,
No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

Now on hand and for sale, a full and complete stock of Fashionable Dress Goods, consisting of Poplins, Merinoes Empress Cloths, Reps, Alpacas, Mohairs, De Laines, Black Silks, &c. Also, a full assortment of Domestic Goods, Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, &c., all of which we offer to purchasers at from 10 to 15 per cent. below the prices for which these goods are sold in more fashionable localities. We invite buyers to call, examine, and compare our Goods and Prices with those of other Stores.

F. T. QUINLAN,
11 1 1m No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,
AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,
VERY CHEAP.

We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock of Medium-priced
DRESS GOODS,
A Job Lot of
AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,
Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,
9 28 3m PHILADELPHIA.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and importation, Silk and Merino Braids, all styles of Silk and Cherrille Head Dresses, Nets cheaper than ever before; Beads, Gimps and Jet Jacket Buttons, Cloth Mermo and Kid Gloves, Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Veils, Shawls and Scarf Scarves, all widths; Fancy Black and Side Combs, silk Belt Ribbons, Jet, steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles, Dress Trimmings of all colors and styles; Maids' Ruffings of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Scarves, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's and Misses' Stockings at the lowest prices; Ladies' and Misses' Waterproof Capes, and Waterproof Nets of our own improved methods; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in every variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LONSDALE, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10 5

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
10 4 1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
KEEP THE RICHEST
FRENCH CHINTZES.
Also, Fast-Colored American and British Prints, Furniture Chintzes, &c.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Have Departments for
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY,
AND GLOVES,
ALL OF THE FIRST GRADES

EYRE & LANDELL
Have, in addition to goods of the first quality, they command the very best class of trade.

EYRE & LANDELL
Always have the first quality of
BLACK SILKS,
BEST BLUE SILKS,
BEST BROWN SILKS,
BEST WINE AND MODE SHADES OF SILKS,
THE RICHEST FANCY SILKS,
MORE ANTIQUE AND WATERED SILKS
There is imported.

EYRE & LANDELL
Keep the Best
BLACK CLOTHS FOR GENTS' SUITS,
FULL LINE OF GOODS FOR BOYS. 10 2 6mwfm

ZEPHYR GOODS.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. Cor. Arch and Seventh Streets,
NOW OFFERS
A Splendid Assortment of
ZEPHYR GOODS,
SUCH AS
WORKED SLIPPERS, of rich and new designs,
ELEGANT CHAIR PATTERNS AND PIN-CUSHIONS.
ALSO,
ZEPHYRS
Of All Colors and Shades, at the Lowest Market Rates.

GERMANTOWN WOOL,
In large variety and at somewhat reduced prices: the finest article of the kind in the country.

STOCKING YARNS,
Of every grade and description.
COMBS,
BRUSHES,
GLOVES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
TRAVELING BAGS,
FANCY BUTTONS, &c. &c.

P. S.—The reader will find a rich DISPLAY of the above ZEPHYR GOODS in Mr. Finn's Store and Window on and after SATURDAY, the 5th inst. 11-7mwf-6t

CLOAKS, &c.

THE NINTH STREET CLOAK STORE.
A Mammoth Stock of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS!
Tricots, Castors, Velours, and Frosted Beavers,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES!
The largest and cheapest stock of
CLOAKS IN THE CITY.
BLACK SILK MANTILLA VELVETS at $7 50 and $8 50 per yard.
A splendid assortment of
DRESS GOODS
at reduced prices, at
McELROY'S,
11 2 2w No. 11 S. NINTH STREET.

CLOAKS!—CLOAKS!!
A handsome variety of
ELEGANT FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
TRICOT BEAVERS,
FROSTED BEAVERS,
VELVET BEAVERS,
AT THE
EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM.
A. W. LYMAN,
No. 238 N. EIGHTH STREET.
N. B.—SHAWLS, SCARFS, WRAPPERS, and Balmoral SKIRTS always on hand. 11-1-1m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
Importer and Manufacturer of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing
EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.
Remember the name and number
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
Above Seventh,
I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-1m

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
4-28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

TEMPLE
OF
FASHION.
Small Profits. Quick Sales.
HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.
Lowest Prices in the city.
BOURNE,
ap6-6m No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

E. O. THOMPSON,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
S. E. Corner Seventh and Walnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—Having obtained a celebrity for cutting GOOD-FITTING PANTALOONS,
Making it a specialty in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to announce the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method and give me a trial. 10 29 1m

1864. FALL 1864.
GLENN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN.
McCALLUM & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.
McCALLUM & CO.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,
11-7 1f OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY.
E. T. MATHEWS & CO.,
E. T. MATTHEWS, Late of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. } C. G. VANHORN,
Attorneys
For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims Against the United States, or any State Government.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
No. 808 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTIES.
Pension, Bounty, Prize Money, Back Pay, and similar Claims attended to. Special attention given to Claims for Loss of Horses.
Application by mail attended to as if made in person. No charge made until the Claim is adjusted.
COMPLETE LIST, AT OUR OFFICE, OF ALL PRIZES PAYABLE. [11-1-1m

SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S,
AND MARINES' CLAIM AGENCY.
$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION
To the discharged soldier who has been wounded in battle.
$100 BOUNTY
To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.
$100 COUNTY AND BACK PAY
To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.
$96 PENSION A YEAR
To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.
PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,
Due the heirs of Seamen and Marines.
THESE CLAIMS, and all others against National and State Governments, promptly collected.
Address or apply to
GEORGE W. FORD, Claim Agent,
10 26 1m DOCK STREET, one door below Third.

LOOKING-GLASS
AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.
WM. H. MORGAN,
No. 208 N. NINTH STREET,
Gilt Oval Photograph Frames
se10-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.
Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to off r my stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
At a small advance on old prices.
I. LUTZ,
se10-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

TOYS! AND FANCY GOODS!
CONWAY & BROTHER,
No. 833 N. SECOND STREET, ABOVE BROWN,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.
We have now open our Fall Stock of German, French, and Tyrolese
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
All of which are of our own selection and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment are many [11 3 1m
ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

CORNELIUS & BAKER,
No. 710 CHESNUT STREET,
Have the pleasure to announce that they are now prepared to furnish
A NEW STYLE OF GAS FIXTURE,
SUITABLE FOR
DWELLINGS, STORES, OFFICES, &c.,
WHICH CAN BE 10-15-1m
LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

$10,000 CAN BE MADE ON A PATENT Medicine, which only wants advertising well, as it is acknowledged by all who use it to be universal in its cures, and the most potent ever made. A person who has capital can join the advertiser, or the whole and all interests will be disposed of for a nominal sum, or that $10,000 can be realized. Address "Medicine," this office. 11 4

A CARD.—BELCHER & CO., PROPRIETORS OF CENTRAL EATING HOUSE AND DINING ROOMS, No. 21 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Tender, by medium of the public press, to their numerous patrons and friends, their warmest thanks for liberal encouragement most generously bestowed; and promise to spare no effort to merit the continued support and patronage of the general public of Philadelphia and vicinity 10-17-3m

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or European Range, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Sitz-wash Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON,
9-30-fmw-6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

FINANCIAL.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
FINANCIAL AGENT AND DEPOSITARY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Receives Subscriptions for the NEW THREE YEARS 7-30 100 TREASURY NOTES, which are convertible at maturity into six per cents.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Also for the
TEN-FORTY BONDS,
interest on both payable in Gold.
10-28 fmwlm W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE FOR THE
SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW
UNITED STATES
5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of $50, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupons.
The Interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.
All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
10 15-1m Philadelphia.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
2-8 No. 30 S. THIRD STREET.

MICHAEL JACOBS,
BANKER,
No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT.
STOCKS AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. 10-25-6m

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 110 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government Securities of all kinds. Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver, and Uncurrent Money bought and sold.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, on Commission.
Interest allowed on Deposits; Collections promptly made. 10-27-1m

FREDK. STEER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [9-14

GOLD AND SILVER,
GOLD AND SILVER,
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
BY
MICHAEL JACOBS,
10-25-6m No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
au1-tf No. 30 S. THIRD STREET

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. 8-5-tf

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
10-24-2m Banker,
No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
10-24-2m HIRD Street.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 226 MARKET Street.
C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend promptly to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTERS' Horses, Saddles, Harness, &c.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 27, 1864.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Government Warehouses, situated on the square between Rand F and Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, November 11, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., 148 QUARTERMASTERS' STORES, condemned as unfit for such, viz:—
Also, Cartridge-box Tools, Bridles, Buckets, Saddles, Saddle Blankets, Stable Brooms, Wagon Covers, Shovels, Picks, Pickaxes, Halters, Scrap Leather, Portable Forges, Knives, and a large lot of Scrap Iron and Wagon Tire, &c.
ALSO,
Will be sold at Sale of Nineteenth street, near Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, immediately after the completion of the sale above referred to, a number of Ambulances, Carts, Mules, Wagons, Metallic Wagons, Wagon Bodies, Spring Wagons, &c.
Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five (5) days from the date of sale.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
10 29 11t58 Depot of Washington.

BANK NOTICES.

CITY NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current term, payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
11 4 5t E. S. HALL, Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF Pennsylvania,
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.
The Board of Directors this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
11 4 6t S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
11 4 5t JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
11 3 6t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on demand out of the earnings of this Bank for the past six months.
11 2 6t MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr., Cashier.

CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 5th instant, clear of all taxes. JOSEPH N. PIERSOL,
11-2-5t-fm5 Cashier.

GIRARD BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.
This Bank has declared a dividend out of the profits of the last six months, of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, free of all taxes.
It will be necessary for the holders of stock which has not been consolidated, to surrender their old certificates for consolidation, before receiving the dividend, by order of the Board.
W. L. SCHAFFER,
11-1-10ths 5t Cashier.

GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA,
October 19, 1864.
A special meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, at 12 o'clock M., to consider and decide whether this Bank shall become an Association for the business of Banking, under the laws of the United States; and whether it shall exercise the powers conferred by the Act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act relating to the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for banking under the laws of the United States," approved 2d August, 1864; and to take any further action that may be necessary.
The election for Directors will be held at the same place on the same day, November 21, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders, under the charter, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of November, at 12 o'clock M.
10-19 wfm no21 W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, October 17, 1864.
The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M and 2 P. M.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. H. C. YOUNG,
10-21-mwf-10t Cashier.

NOTICE.
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 2d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.
10-21-30t W. GUMMERE, Cashier.

NOTICE.
CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 2d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.
10-21-30t J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

NOTICE.
THE CITY BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 2d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the City Bank have this day voted to become such an association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.
10-21-30t G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.
KENSINGTON BANK, IN THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 2d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Kensington Bank in the county of Philadelphia, have this day voted to become such an Association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.
10-21 C. T. YERKES, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AT A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of "The Bank of Penn Township," in the county of Philadelphia, held at the banking house, in Haverford, on THURSDAY, October 20, 1864, the following preamble and resolution were passed unanimously:
Whereas, The Directors of the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, have procured the written authority of the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock of the said Bank to make the certificate required by the laws of the United States to change and convert the said Bank into a National Association for carrying on the business of banking; therefore,
Resolved, That the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, shall become, and the same is hereby changed and converted into an association for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864. And the name of the said national association shall be "THE PENN NATIONAL BANK." And the Directors of the said Bank are hereby authorized to do and perform every act, matter, and thing necessary to be done to carry into full and complete effect the intention of this resolution. And the Cashier shall publish notice thereof for thirty days, in the "North American and United States Gazette," a newspaper of the city of Philadelphia, and send like printed notice, by mail or otherwise, to each stockholder, agreeably to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States," approved August 22, 1864. JAMES ASHHURST,
10-21-30t Cashier.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER.
MILITARY DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 112 GIRARD STREET, November 7, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until noon of THURSDAY, 10th instant, for the erection and completion of additional Quarters and Storehouse at Cathwalader Barracks, according to plans and specifications now at the office of John McArthur, Esq., Architect, No. 209 S. Sixth street.
Proposals will state the shortest time required to complete the work, and must be made upon the blanks furnished at the office.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
11-7-4t Captain and A. Q. M.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, No. 20 SOUTH Street.
BALTIMORE, Md., November 7, 1864.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, November 14, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department, delivered in Baltimore Md., viz:—
3,000 BARRELS FIRST QUALITY NEW MESS OF PRIME MESS PORK, (which to be stated), to be full salted, 200 lbs. mess, in full hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops, meat to be free from rust or stain, and to be repacked within thirty days of delivery. To be delivered in ten days from date of contract. Three barrels of Pork must be presented as a sample of the Pork to be delivered, which will be retained until the delivery is made.
300 BARRELS MESS BEEF. The neck, shoulder clod and shin in the fore-quarter, and the ribs in the hind-quarter, to be excluded from the meat, an equal proportion of fore and hind quarter cuts, to be packed in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops, meat to be free from rust or stain, and to be repacked within thirty days of delivery. To be delivered in fifteen days from date of award. Three barrels of Beef must be presented as a sample of the Beef to be delivered in the contract, which will be retained until the delivery is made.
100,000 POUNDS NEW WINTER SMOKED BACON SIDES, to be cut so each piece in a separate slice or wrapper. To be packed in tight boxes, to be delivered in ten (10) days from the date of contract.
5,000 BARRELS FRESH GROUND EXTRA FLOUR, of grades Nos. 1 and 2. The Flour must be fresh ground and Spring wheat, to be fully head-lined. Oak heads and machine-made barrels will positively be rejected. One-half to be delivered within eight days, and the whole within fifteen days from date of award.
200,000 POUNDS FIRST QUALITY PILOT BREAD, to be made wholly of extra or superfine flour, which shall be equal to the standard of "inspection" adopted and used by the State Flour Inspectors in this city. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the inspector on the part of the Government, who will reject all that in the quality of the Flour or in any other respect is inferior to the standard samples. Bread to be packed in boxes of fifty (50) pounds bread in each box; boxes to be made of fifty-pound wood, of such kind as will insure the best order to the bread; but one and two blanks present, or if of two pieces, hooped and screwed together; boxes to be strapped with iron straps if hickory straps. To be delivered in fifteen days from date of award.
100,000 POUNDS OF PRIME RIO COFFEE, to be in double sacks. To be delivered in 10 days from date of award.
200,000 POUNDS OF SUGAR BROWN SUGAR, to be packed in barrels like samples to be seen in this office, to be four hoop barrels, and to be delivered within ten days from date of award.
15,000 GALLONS OF THE BEST QUALITY OF PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky free from all foreign matter or impurities or substances, or of a uniform strength. The Whisky Vinegar to contain 28 grains bicarbonate of potash to one ounce of vinegar. One ounce of the Cider Vinegar to be the same strength, as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 32 gallons capacity—6 lbs made of white oak. One sample to be seen at this office. Each delivery to be accompanied with a certificate of a competent Chemist that the Vinegar is of the required strength. One half to be delivered in ten days, and the whole within twenty days from date of award.
20,000 POUNDS OF ADAMANTINE CANDLES (to be 16 ounces to the pound). Brand must be mentioned. Boxes to be strapped with

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1864.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

[From the *Tribune* of Tuesday we clip the follow ing poem, which, for st ength of expression and melody of metre, deserves a place among the finest productions of Columbia's poets:]

To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR:—The following magnificent lyric was written by Thomas Buchanan Read, to be recited by Mr. Murdoch at a complimentary festival given to the latter in Cincinnati on Monday evening, October 31, in acknowledgment of his twelve consecutive nights' engagement at the Walnut Street Theatre. Mr. Read has kindly consented to the use of our columns for the first publication, through the Tribune, of a poem which deserves to rank with "Yussuf, Kochiem-ar" and Browning's "How They Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix."

NEW YORK, November 5, 1864. BAYARD TAYLOR.

Sheridan's Ride.

Up from the South at break of day,
Bringing to Winchester fresh dismay,
The affright ed air with a shudder bore,
Like a herald in haste to the chieftain's door.
The terrible grumble and rumble and roar,
Telling the battle was on once more,
And Sheridan twen y miles away.

And wider still those billows of war
Thundered along the horizon's bar,
And louder yet into Winchester rolled
The roar of that red sea uncontroled,
Making the blood of the listener cold
As he thought of the stake in that fiery fray,
And Sheridan twenty miles away.

But there is a road from Winchester town,
A good, broad highway leading down;
And there, through the dush of the morning light,
A steed, as black as the steeds of night,
Was seen to pass as with eagle flight—
As if he knew the terrible need
He stretched away with his utmost speed;
Hill rose and fell—but his heart was gay,
With Sheridan fifteen miles away.

Still sprung from those swift hoofs, thundering south,
The dust, like the smoke from the cannon's mouth,
Or the trail of a comet sweeping faster and faster,
Foreboding to traitors the doom of disaster;
The heart of the steed and the heart of the master
Were beating like prisoners assaulting their walls,
Impatient to be where the battle-field calls;
Every nerve of the charger was strained to full play,
With Sheridan only ten miles away.

Under his spurning feet, the road
Like an arrowy Alpine river flowed,
And the landscape sped away behind
Like an ocean flying before the wind;
And the steed, like a barque fed with furnace ire,
Swept on, with his wild eyes full of fire,
But lo! he is nearing his heart's desire—
He is snuffing the smoke of the roaring fray,
With Sheridan only five miles away.

The first that the General saw were the groups
Of stragglers, and then the retreating troops;—
What was done—what to do—a glance told him both,
Then striking his spurs with a terrible oath,
He dashed down the line 'mid a storm of hurrahs,
And the wave of retreat checked its course there because
The sight of the master compelled it to pause,
With foam and with dust the black charger was gray;
By the flash of his eye, and his red nostrils' play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say:
"I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day!"

Hurrah, hurrah for Sheridan!
Hurrah, hurrah, for horse and man!
And when their statues are placed on high
Under the dome of the Union sky,
The American soldiers' Temple of Fame,
There with the glorious General's name
Be it said in letters both bold and bright:
"Here is the steed that saved the day
By carrying Sheridan into the fight,
From Winchester—twenty miles away!"

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Brevet Promotions in the Second Corps—Descent upon Disloyal Inhabitants—Congratulatory Address of General Hancock.

A number of officers in the 2d Corps have been brevetted for gallant conduct and distinguished services. Others were also recommended, but, though well entitled to promotion, have been passed over to a subsequent occasion. Among those whose services have been rewarded, are the following:—

Brigadier-Generals Mott, Barlow, Webb, and Miles, to be brevet major-generals.

Also Brigadier-General Gregg, of the cavalry, to be brevet major-general.

Colonels Macy, 20th Massachusetts, and Beaver, 148th Pennsylvania, to be brevet brigadier-generals.

Lieutenant-Colonels Morgan, Inspector-General, and Walker, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be brevet colonels.

Major Mitchell, senior aid to Major-General Hancock, and Major Hazard, commandant of artillery, to be brevet lieutenant-colonels.

Captain Bingham, Judge Advocate, to be brevet major. Meanwhile, however, Captain Bingham has been promoted to the full rank of major.

GENERAL HANCOCK'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER TO HIS COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, before Petersburg, November 3.—The Major-General commanding desires to express his gratification at the conduct of Mott's and Egan's Divisions, as well as the artillery of this command, and General Gregg's cavalry in the action of the 27th ultimo, on the Boydton plank road. Newspaper correspondents who were not on the field have misrepresented the affair, speaking of it as a disaster, giving you less credit than is accorded you by our enemies.

In this action the major-general commanding was pleased with the bearing of the troops, particularly with that of regiments whose conduct was open to censure on a previous occasion. While in pursuit of a definite object, and one distinct from the operations of other parts of the army, the command was attacked on its flank by a large force of the enemy's infantry, and in rear by five brigades of cavalry. The flank attack was speedily repulsed, and resulted disastrously to the enemy, who lost nearly a thousand prisoners, several colors, and one gun.

The assault in the rear was met by the gallant cavalry under General Gregg, and was repulsed. The enemy expected much from this attack, and gained nothing. The troops under General Miles, forming a part of the force holding the intrenchments at Petersburg, are also entitled to great commendation for their services while detached.

By order of Major-General HANCOCK.
SEPTIMUS CARNCROSS, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

State of Affairs at Atlanta, Georgia.

We had an interview, yesterday, with a member of the Massachusetts 2d, who left Atlanta, Georgia, a little over a week ago. He states that the Massachusetts 2d and the Massachusetts 33d are at present located in that city, doing provost duty. Both regiments are in a healthy condition. The recent attempt of Hood to cut off the communications of the Federals between Atlanta and the North had proved an entire failure. For a few days forage was scarce in the city, but expeditions sent out into the country obtained an abundant supply.

When our informant left the last of the inhabitants were taking their departure from the city. A large number of contrabands remained, but all not in the employ of the Government would be ordered away.

The present aspect of the city is one of desolation. There are probably a thousand buildings, including many fine dwellings, without an inhabitant; and the appearance of the country north of the place shows with terrible distinctness the awful consequences of civil strife. The ground has been passed over by two hostile armies, and is entirely divested of every article necessary for the support of man or beast.

In regard to the Rebel project of arming slaves to fight in the Confederacy, the general opinion at Atlanta seems to be that the negroes are too well informed as to the origin of the war to take up arms in behalf of their masters. Their perfect knowledge of the progress of events for the past four years is something marvellous in contrast with the ignorance of the Rebel soldiers as to the causes which led to the outbreak.

Of the recapture of Atlanta by the Rebels there is not the least danger. General Sherman has with him a powerful army, twice as large as that of General Hood, flushed with victory, while that of the enemy is disheartened and will not fight in the open field. At last accounts food was becoming scarce with the Rebel army, and it was thought possible that the entire force would be obliged to surrender.

Our informant adds that a large majority of the Massachusetts 33d, and of the original members of the Massachusetts 2d (though not allowed to vote), are in favor of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. The Massachusetts 2d has lost a considerable number of its new recruits within the past month or two.—*Boston Traveler.*

—It is reported that the famous financier Mires will begin business again shortly, and that he will, at starting, appeal to the public for a loan of two hundred millions of francs.

—The daily consumption of lucifer matches in England is 250,000,000—more than eight to every inhabitant. One firm produces yearly 2,100,000 bunches.

PUNCHINELLO.

—Ought not the surplice of a rural dean to be a smock frock?

—The other day a lady, while stooping over her sewing machine, suddenly got a most painful stitch in her side.

—As a proof of the severity of the season, it was remarked that, during the late cold winds, several crocuses peeped up in the flower-beds, mistaking October for March.

—Letters from Rome state that "the Pope was impenetrable with regard to the Franco-Italian convention." By other accounts we understand that his Holiness is much bored with it.

—Jem Mace and his friends, we hear, lately wished to charter a West Indian steamer for their pugilistic purposes. The Steam Company, however, objected, on the ground that the boat was only used for carrying the Pacific mails.

—The Pope, "recognizing the gravity of the present crisis, has ordered public processions." His Holiness could hardly take a surer step to dispel gravity than by getting up a Indiscreet Memorial. Shall we send him the Lord Mayor's show?

—In consequence of the popularity attained by the nameless stories, many young ladies have gone off with their governors. We are, however, happy to learn that, in every case, the happy objects of their choice have been highly respectable bridegrooms.

—Say the accounts, "The Federal cavalry force has exactly doubled this campaign." If the man deserves honor who makes two blades of grass wave where there was but one, what shall be said unto the man who does the same by two blades of steel?

—In the balance-sheet just extorted from the notorious Colonel Waugh, is the item, "By Church account, £7250 8s. 5d." What it means we know not, but sundry whom he has raised would probably not be sorry to see him in the position in which culprits need to demand Benefit of Clergy.

—It is pleasing to compare the habits of different nations. In Java an empty flower-pot at the window means that inside the house is a young lady who wants a husband. In England a full flower-pot at the window means that inside the house is a young lady who has got a husband—and sells his old trousers.

—In the course of the conversation with Cardinal Wiseman, the other day, Mr. Punch observed:—

"We are restoring all the old cathedrals, you see, Eminence."

"Are you?" says his Eminence. "We haven't received any."

We applauded his wit, and then read him a hundred pages of the *Book of the Church*, to prove to the brilliant Catholic that though he thought he had us, he hadn't.

—In the *Times* the other day, among other odd advertisements, we came upon the following:—

"HOME EDUCATION.—THE WIFE OF A LONDON physician, having a country house eighteen miles from town, wishes to receive a Young Lady to educate along with her own daughters. Terms, 60 per annum. References given and required.

To educate "along with" her own daughters! What a charming phrase! Are we to understand that the lady who advertises will herself be the teacher of the young lady she receives? If so, and if the English language to be taught under her auspices, would it not be wise for her, before her school commences, to go back to school herself?

—After the warm weather we have had it is quite refreshing to meet with something cool, and really we have seldom met with anything so cool as this:—

"GOVERNESS WANTED IN A YOUNG LADIES' School near London. She will be required to teach Elocution, French, and music, and to have £30 at her command; which will be returned by instalments. Address, &c.

Not a word is said about the salary this governess will have, and we incline therefore to think that she will not be paid a shilling for her services. On the contrary, odeed, it seems that she will have to pay the sum of fifty pounds for the privilege of teaching English, French, and music; for although the money, it is said, "will be returned by instalments," no guarantee is given her that such will be the case.

A NOBLE AND PATRIOTIC YOUNG MAN.—A correspondent of the Bangor *Whig* furnishes the following illustration of he patriotism and magnanimity of some of the young men in the eastern part of our State. It is a "green spot in the desert" of deserters, bounty-jumpers, and cowards:—

"A young man with a small family, and a young and devoted wife, responded to the call of the Government, was examined and accepted, and while his papers were being prepared, a younger brother appeared, and learning that his brother was accepted, pressed his way into the examining room, was examined and accepted and insisted on going as a substitute for his brother. Quite a scene ensued. The drafted man said he would go, and offered his brother thirty dollars per month to stay at home and take care of his family and effects until his return, but the brother would no listen to it, but go he would, and the two brothers disputed in tears, each insisting upon carrying his point. The noble boy at length prevailed, and was duly enlisted as his brother's substitute, making the third son of the family now in the United States service—two being in the 1st Maine Cavalry, and having already a noble record in their country's history. I shall watch with interest the name of Frederick M. Haines, of Fort Fairfield.

A PERNICIOUS CUSTOM.—A distinguished physician, who died some years since in Paris, declared:—"I believe that during the twenty years that I have practised my profession in this city, twenty thousand children have been carried to the cemeteries, a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms naked."

PORK.—The several pork houses in this city are preparing for a vigorous fall and winter season. Indianapolis can boast as good facilities for slaughtering as any in the West; and the capital is here to carry on the business. What with our new pork houses and our new banks, there will be no need of any hogs going from here to Cincinnati or Cleveland. Killing will commence next week. There will be a strong effort made this year to establish the custom of buying hogs gross weight, and weighing them in the yards before slaughtered. This is undoubtedly the only just manner of conducting this business, and we hope to see it prevail without any grumbling on the part of our farmer friends. The price opens at $9 gross in the yards here.—*Indianapolis Daily Journal.*

SURGERY IN THE ARMY.—A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says that the surgery of Sheridan's army is reaching an extraordinary high rank, as weapons reach perfection. Men wounded in the head or neck are fed for weeks through silver or rubber tubes. A man whose throat had been cut in a most dreadful manner, was fed for weeks through a silver tube which was passed through a hole made by the surgeon in his chest! He was fat and hearty, and would quickly be at his duty. Such is the progress made by the medical department that half of a man's face demolished by a ball or piece of shell is replaced by a cork face, and it will be nothing strange to see men in after years walking our streets with cork heads; and how the Rebels have the advantage of us, for most of them were born with wooden heads.

ALEXANDRIA AFFAIRS.—It will be remembered that Mosby has had in his service for a long time a deserter from our army—5th New York Cavalry—known as the "Big Yankee." Mosby has always regarded him as the most valuable man in his command. He figured quite largely in the capture of General Stoughton at Fairfax Court House over a year ago; indeed, it was through his agency that this dash of Mosby succeeded. Well, the "Big Yankee" has at last come to grief. A few days ago, Mosby had some important messages to send to a distant point, and the errand was considered a very dangerous one. The "Big Yankee" proposed to undertake the job, and Mosby, considering him very valuable, and not desiring to lose him, endeavored to persuade him not to go, but he persisted in going, and Mosby finally consented. He started, but never returned. On his way he encountered a small squad of Union cavalry, who halted him and demanded his surrender. He refused, saying, "there was no surrender for him," and at the same time he commenced firing into the squad which had halted him. The act resulted in his death, as he was immediately shot dead by our men. So ended the career of a most notorious and lawless man.—*State Journal, Saturday.*

BOOT-CLEANING MACHINE.—A machine for blacking and brushing boots and shoes has been exhibited before the Scottish Society of Arts. In this machine the motive power is supplied in the same manner as in the ordinary turning-lathe. Brackets fixed in the frame support a double crank shaft, from which the different brushes obtain their motion. At the operator's left hand is the dusting brush, a few moments' application to which is the first stage of the process. At the right hand is the blacking brush, which is fed from a small box, and by means of a connection rod, worked from the front of the machine, the supply is presented or withdrawn. The boot, so prepared, is then placed under the polishing brushes, steadied upon a small, self-adjusting platform. The brushes, which are hollowed to suit the rounding shape of the boot or shoe, move horizontally with great rapidity, closely imitating the action of the arm. The brushes give about three hundred strokes per minute, being about five or six times the number produced by a strong hand and arm. They are, moreover, given with perfect equality and steadiness, and with a capability of sustaining the work for any length of time. The brushes, which are worked from the double crank-shaft by means of connecting rods, move in the grooves of a frame-work supported by brackets.

THE ELECTION YESTERDAY;

UNION TICKET TRIUMPHANTLY ELECTED.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

THE RETURNS.

Rioting and Illegal Voting.

In direct opposition to the statement made in a Copperhead journal this morning, "that the returns that have reached us on the election held yesterday are not sufficient to authorize a positive announcement of the general result," we emphatically publish to our readers in the belief that the returns amply warrant us in stating that the Union ticket has been elected by a handsome majority, and that Abraham Lincoln has been reinstated in the Presidential chair for the next four years. Like the weather of this morning, the Democrats are rather "damp" in feeling, and their countenances are elongated to an almost inconceivable extent.

Last evening, though the weather was foggy, and accompanied by a drizzling rain, large crowds were congregated in front of the various political headquarters, especially at the Union League rooms, where hundreds of people waited to hear the announcement of the returns. Strangely contrasting with the brilliant scenes witnessed at the League rooms and those of the Supervisory Committee, were those presented at the headquarters of the Democratic State Executive Committee. There nothing but total darkness existed, and naught but a knowledge of the existence of the building indicated the fact that this was the headquarters of the Opposition.

Towards 9 o'clock, as the returns came in, indicating a grand Union victory, the crowd was greatly augmented, and the intensest enthusiasm prevailed. Chesnut street was crowded with Union men for several miles in length, cheering and shouting until they were almost hoarse. The arrival of a delegation from the Fourteenth Ward, announcing the election of the Union ticket by 1200 majority, served to render the Union men more tumultuous in their actions, although free from anything like disorderly conduct. Thus the excitement continued until the hour of midnight—the cheers of the Union men, heard at some distance, gratefully conveying to the ears of our citizens that "Uncle Abe" was "all right," and that the Copperhead faction were, by the voice of the people, fearfully and totally annihilated.

This morning at an early hour the different newspaper offices of the city were besieged by large crowds, all eagerly waiting to obtain copies of the papers giving complete announcements of the returns from this and other States. While the different Union papers circulated their issues by thousands, the Copperhead journals were given the go-by altogether, save by the curious few who were desirous of ascertaining with what complacency they announced the victory. One of these, the *Age*, very properly announced to its readers that it *had no desire to encourage hopes* that may be disappointed!

Notwithstanding the London weather of the last few days still continues this morning, there is a settled jubilant expression upon the people's countenances. Bait river tickets are being circulated upon the streets, much to the amusement of many; while others (Copperheads) scowl at those newsboys who may be bold enough to offer them.

Last evening, speeches were made at the National Hall, Concert Hall, and the hall of the Republican Invincibles, by several prominent speakers.

SERENADE.

At midnight George Francis Train was serenaded at the Continental Hotel. On the arrival of the band he stepped forward and made an address, in which he alluded to the scenes through which the Union people had passed during the past few weeks. Mr. Train was frequently applauded during his remarks, at the conclusion of which the band struck up a patriotic air, and Mr. Train retired amidst the rapturous applause of the assembled multitude.

INCIDENTS OF THE ELECTION.

As the Second Ward Union Delegation was passing Fifth and Chesnut streets, about 10 o'clock in the evening, an attack was made on them, and several parties were pretty severely handled. A scene of great confusion ensued, which lasted for about twenty minutes, during which time several arrests were made.

There was more or less fighting in the Sixth Precinct of the Nineteenth Ward yesterday afternoon. At one time the disturbance seemed to prove serious, and several persons were severely handled.

During the evening a man named Charles Smith was shot in the hip by a person named Daniel Shaffer, while standing at Ninth and Poplar streets. The perpetrator of the act was promptly arrested and locked up for a hearing.

Timothy McCarthy was arrested while in the act of creating a disturbance in the neighborhood of Fifth and Chesnut streets. He was taken to the Central Station and locked up for a hearing. He had on his person a considerable amount of money, which was taken in charge by a responsible person for safe keeping.

THE RETURNS

of the city vote we give in another column. A meeting of the Return Judges will not be held until Friday morning at 11 o'clock. The vote is, no doubt, a correct one, and but little alteration will be made in it on that occasion.

THE BETTING

that a great many nervous people feared yesterday did not come off, either "on account of the weather," or owing to the excellent police arrangements. While all were allowed the free exercise of the elective franchise, those who evinced the least disposition to be "uproarious" were quietly "matched" and committed to the tender mercies of the police. The election passed off pleasantly. The defeated submitted good-humoredly, and the victors were quite modest in their expressions of joy.

This morning the following cases of riot were reported:—As the Fourteenth Ward procession was passing a drinking house known as the "Olive Branch," at the corner of Twelfth and Olive streets, an attack was made upon them by a band of roughs, who were stationed within the building. The procession halted, and in turn attacked the building. The front windows were broken, and all the bottles, tumblers, &c., in the barroom were smashed. Several cut heads were received, but no one was seriously hurt.

Patrick McCuen shot a man in the leg at Fourth and Germantown road. He was drunk at the time, and was committed by Alderman Shoemaker.

In the Fifth Division of the Eighth Ward the Copperheads attacked the Union men about dark, and attempted to drive them off. The police were also beaten off. Information of the affair was sent to the Station Houses and reinforcements at once sent to the place. The rioters in turn were driven off and several of them arrested.

At New Market and Brown streets, Frederick Butler, while intoxicated, amused himself by discharging a pistol and threatening to shoot. He was landed in the Station House, and this morning committed to prison by Alderman Toland.

A shooting affair also occurred at Tenth and Poplar streets, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening. Charles Smith was shot in the hip by a man named Daniel Schuffel. At the hearing before Alderman Butler, this morning, Smith failed to make his appearance and prosecute the case. Schuffel stated that he was proceeding up the street, when he was stopped by Smith and three or four others, who desired him to treat. Schuffel refused, when he alleges that Smith struck him on the head with some heavy instrument. Schuffel's head exhibited marks of a blow, having a severe contusion upon it. He was held to answer the charge.

At a drinking-house, known as the Astor House, in Fifth street, above Cherry, another shooting affair occurred. The proprietor of the place, Mr. Kenney, was shot in the leg, inflicting a painful wound. J. Jones and George Wagner were arrested upon the charge, they having been engaged in the difficulty at the time the shot was fired. They were held in $1500 each by Alderman Welding. The place has none of the best reputation, being the resort of rather depraved characters.

At the Seventh Precinct of the Nineteenth Ward, corner of Germantown road and Columbia avenue, a riot occurred. A party of roughs from the Seventeenth Ward made their appearance, and commenced fighting. Stones were thrown and pistols fired. Two women were wounded, one of them, a Mrs. Dean, being shot in the groin. No arrests were made.

—The proposed monument on the field of battle of Magenta, in honor of the French generals, officers, and soldiers killed on the memorable day of the 4th of June, 1859, is nearly completed. The masonry work is finished, and the bronze ornaments in the interior of the chapel are affixed. The names of the men who fell in the battle are to be inscribed on brass plates. As soon as the monument is finished the commissioners who directed the works will inaugurate it with great solemnity.

FIFTH EDITION

LATEST ELECTION NEWS

MARYLAND.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, November 9.—One precinct of the Eighteenth Ward is yet to hear from. Lincoln's majority in Baltimore will be about 15,000, and in the State it will probably reach 30,000. There is great rejoicing over the grand National Union triumph.

NEW YORK STATE ELECTION.

Jefferson county.—Returns are in from sixteen towns and parts of towns, giving 2108 majority—a Union gain of 5 over last year, with eight towns to hear from. Lincoln's majority in the county will be about the same as last year. As far as heard from, Fenton is slightly ahead of Lincoln.

Cayuga county.—Official returns from the entire county, show a Union majority on the electoral ticket of 3116. The majority for Fenton will exceed this by a few votes.

BUFFALO, November 9.—The *Courier* furnishes the following returns:—Erie county, four towns, complete, gives a Union majority of 171. This city complete, gives McClellan 182 majority. In Erie county, the Democratic majority is 312.

Orange county.—The vote is very close.

Sullivan county.—Seven towns give 714 Democratic majority. Winfield is re-elected to Congress by 500 majority.

Oneida county.—Complete returns give Lincoln 1107 majority, and Fenton 1184 majority.

Madison county, except the town of Sullivan, gives Lincoln 2041 majority.

ALBANY, November 9.—The *Journal* claims the State by 5000 Union majority. The returns, however, it says, are very scattering, and do not justify any positive estimate. The *Argus* claims that the Democratic ticket is elected in this State.

Albany county.—Democratic majority, 2700, and elects all four members of Assembly.

Carbon County, Pa.

EASTON, November 9.—Carbon county gives 600 Democratic majority, a Democratic gain of 15.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, November 9.—New Jersey gives McClellan about 5500 majority.

Starr and Newell, Union, and Sitgreave, Roger, and Wright, Democrats, are elected to Congress.

The State Senate will stand 13 Democrats to 8 Union, a Union gain of one member. The House with three counties to hear from, stands 50 Union to 21 Democrats.

The Union party will probably have one or two majority, but on joint ballot the Democrats will have a small majority, thus securing the United States Senator to succeed Mr. Ten Eyck, Union.

The Unionists gain 9000 votes in the State over the vote of 1862.

The Union party carry every county in South and West Jersey, electing every member of the Legislature.

First District.—Starr, Union, 2000 majority.

Second District.—Newell, Union, 400 majority.

Third District.—Sitgreaves, Democrat, 3700 majority.

Fourth District.—Rogers, Democrat, 1800 majority.

Fifth District.—Wright, Democrat, 2300 majority.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, November 9.—Kent and Sussex counties have gone Democratic, and McClellan carries the State by 450 majority.

SHERMAN OIL COMPANY,

Incorporated October, 1864.

CAPITAL, - - - $1,000,000.

OFFICE, No. 524 WALNUT STREET,

ROOM NO. 26.

100,000 SHARES, $10 PAR VALUE.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $9.50.

NOTICE.

Certificates of Stock will be ready for delivery to subscribers on and after the 15th instant. A few Shares can yet be had at subscription price, $9 50 per share.

The property of the Company consists of one hundred and thirty nine acres in fee, on OIL CREEK, and producing interests on the STORY and GEORGE WASHINGTON McCLINTOCK Farms, *now yielding about twenty-five barrels of oil per day.*

From present results the Company will very soon be in a position to pay a Dividend on the Capital Stock.

H. C. CORFIELD,
SECRETARY.

11-7-6t

ATLAS OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Office, No. 524 Walnut Street, Room No. 20.

200,000 SHARES—PAR VALUE, $5.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2.50.

1st. This Company owns a (1-6th) one-sixth land interest in lot No. 21, on

HYDE AND EGBERT FARM,

Containing about one hundred acres, on which is situated the

JERSEY WELL,

Now flowing about three hundred and fifty barrels per day. This well is situated on the contiguous

HYDE AND EGBERT FARM,

Which has proved to be one of the great oil basins, a large flowing well having struck within a few feet of it, some 1200 barrels, having been struck within a few feet of it, some 1200 barrels, having been struck within a few feet of it, some 1200 barrels, having been